The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.......NO. 6285. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

BROOKLYN REFORM.

Indignation Meeting at the Academy Last Night.

The Building Crowded to Its Utmost Capacity.

Speeches by Kalbfleisch, Tracy, Slocum, Cuyler and Others.

Astounding Frauds of the Late Election Exposed.

Repeating, Ballot-Stuffing, and False Counting Everywhere.

The Offenders to be Brought to Swift Punishment.

An immense mass-meeting of citizens, regardless of party affiliations, was held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening to take action concerning the Ring frauds in the City of Churches. The weather was unpleasant, but the hall was packed to its utmost capacity, and had the night been favorable, a meeting quite as large could have been organized outside. The gentlemen present were citizens of the utmost respectability, and many ladies graced the scene with their presence. The hearty applause which greeted Mayor KALBFLEISCH as he made his appearance and the enthusiasm with which the sentiments uttered were received, showed clearly that the gentlemen who attended not only meant business, but were thoroughly enlisted in the cause. The people of Brooklyn have long suffered under the domination of the rascally Democratic Ring, and have often sought to shake off the ties that bound them. Now when, by direction of the Ring, flagrant violations of the Election laws are perpetrated, the public can stand it no longer, as was evident from the feeling manifested during the evening. That the meeting was non-partisan was shown by the gentlemen of both parties who were present on the platform. Among them were Mayor Kalbfleisch, Hon. Benjamin F. Tracy, William M. Thomas, James Weaver, Col. Davis, John Angus, Robert Johnson, Ezra Baldwin, S. B. Chitenden, J. W. Colwell, Charles Shephard, H. C. Riggs, Hon. Edward A. Lambert, Nelson Shaurman, S. L. Griswold, Col. Chas. B. Morton, W. W. Goodrich, H. C. Bowen, Demas Strong, Col. T. B. Thorpe, W. Hutchinson, Supervisor Harman, John Allen, John T. Denny, Francis C. Kirby, Jerome B. Wass, Gen. Jourdan, Joseph Reeve, Hon. Wm. Richardion, Col. Lansing, William E. Robinson, Hon. F. A. Shroeder, Judge Greenwood, Judge Birdseye, John E. Cammeyer, Seymour L. Husted, Abiel A. Low. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock precisely, by the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, Hon. W. W. GOODRICH, who spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. GOODRICH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The Ring organ of this city has, this evening, devoted a large part of its space to the exposition of reasons why MARTIN KALBFLEISCH should not preside as the Chairman of this meeting. NAPOLEON, when he was inquired of by one of his Marshals as to the conduct of his troops, was directed to ascertain what the enemy wanted and not to do it. The Committee of Arrangements have instructed me to nominate as Chairman of this meeting MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor of the City of Brooklyn. [Three cheers were given, and applause.]

SPEECH OF MR. KALBFLEISCH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for this hearty greeting. But I ask you, on any other future occasion, though I will be little older than I am now, not to kill me with kindness. We are assembled here on a very momentous occasion. The elective franchise, which every citizen of the United States ought to hold dear, is about to be wrested from us by men who, regardless of the trust imposed upon them, violate that trust, and pay no regard to the wishes of the voice of the citizens. It has been alleged that frauds have been committed. They say, "How do you know?" It has been customary, year after year, to give us, through the papers, the returns of the different districts of the votes cast in those districts. We have taken those returns and by comparing them with former years we know that there is something wrong. We meet for the purpose of adopting such means to redress that wrong and bring the wrong-doer up to the bar of justice and to punishment. [Applause.] I have been told through the Press to-night that I was in company with TRACY and DUTCHER. I would be in company with THOMAS COSTELLO if he honestly aided me to bring to justice the evil doer. It matters little to me whether the party is Republican or Democrat. I say that the ballot-box should be held sacred. The only way I can get at this thing is to make a comparison from year to year. We find in some Wards the population has scarcely increased. We have been told it is very little but ten per cent.: and that in four years in such Wards as the Fifth and Seventh the increase is from seventy to ninety per cent. I say there is something wrong there. I learned to figure according to DAYBOLL, and if these inspectors and canvassers would come and sit down with me I could show them conclusively that the returns they say are correct cannot be correct under any circumstances. It may be said that this evidence against them is circumstantial: but many a man has been hung upon circumstantial evidence. The circumstantial evidence against these men is so strong that rope ought to be furnished quickly, so as to hang them all. [Applause.] There was a time when the Republic of Rome gloried in ruling almost the destinies of the world, and when a Roman went abroad it was enough for him to say, "I am a Roman citizens." Shall it be well for any of you here, when you go abroad, to say, "I am an American citizen, and want to be respected as such?" Why, when they read what transpires here, I tell you all respect for you will cease. You will have to blush at what is done amid you. This "counting" business, as it is called, is not a novel thing to me. I have had some little experience in it; and if I had not been awake and a little too cunning for them they would have counted me out in '67. I was then set up, as they call it, for the purpose of being knocked down. [Laughter.] But the people of Brooklyn knew a little too much about me, and they were willing I should stay on my legs and not be knocked down. When the returns from the different election districts came in in '67, I had a gentleman there to take the returns. "But," said I, "be careful; if I have two or three thousand majority, give me but five or six hundred, or else I am beat." "How is that?" said he. I told him and convinced him I was right. He did as I told him; and the returns gave me, as I instructed him, some six or seven hundred majority. Instead of that, however, I had nearly three thousand. The next morning, when I came in Fulton-street, I was told that my opponent, ARCHIE BLISS, of the Water Board, was elected by a small majority. The result was changed in the evening by eight hundred votes. If the footing up had been correct, why the eight hundred would have wiped me out. But they found that there was another couple of thousand behind yet. [Laughter.] This is radically wrong. The evil has grown to be such a monster that it has got to be killed. I received a note from a gentleman this evening, stating the fact that in the First District of the Fifth Ward, where they allowed me five votes, he and his neighbors went together and deposited eight votes for me in that district. I received another note stating where two gentlemen with the men in their factory deposited forty votes in the Second District, and the inspectors or canvassers very graciously gave me five out of forty. We have not got the actual official returns, but must take them as they come. After they come they are generally framed to suit the circumstances of the case. If they have gone a little too far one way they take off a little and put it where they have not got enough. In 1867 the vote in the Second Ward was 1,400. At that time there was somewhat of a contest. It was between me and BLISS, of the Water Board. In 1869 the contest was not so severe, and the vote was 1,300. But, strange to say, the Second Ward, which has not increased in population since that time, now polls 2,461 votes; an increase of nearly double (ninety per cent.) within the last two years. Any Brooklynite knows that it is stationary, and if anything goes the other way a little bit. How is it with the Fifth Ward? In '67 the vote in the Fifth Ward was 2,867. There the same contest raged at that time, and they brought out a pretty full vote. In '69 they polled but 2,841 votes—but, forsooth, in '71 it is 4,159. Now, where do they get these fellows from? They are not there. They are almost as bad as the Pompey, when he was called to go to heaven, as he thought. He blew out the candle and said, "This nigger no be here." In the sixth Ward is the same story over again. In 1867 they polled 3,221; in 1861 they polled 3,151; but in 1871 they polled 5,271. In the Twelfth Ward there was a little increase from 1867 to 1869, from 1,834 to 2,170—about 300. That Ward is a growing Ward. But from 1869 to 1871 it increased 1,400! These things are singular. When you take the Third Ward, that in 1867 polled 1,619, and in 1871 2,000 votes, everybody knows that in the last election the people in the Third Ward staved home more than they ever did at any previous time. But here are Wards increasing 100 votes per year, and one of them at the rate of six per cent., and the others at the rate of ninety per cent. Take, for instance, one district, which has the largest number of votes polled in any district in the City, and they polled 1,300 votes. Take ten and a half hours, at sixty minutes an hour, and you have got 630 minutes—less than half a minute to take every vote that is presented. It is impossible to receive that number of votes in the manner they ought to be received, the mode in which they are offered and the party that offers them. I have been told that in a great many portions of the city they actually polled more votes than there is population in the districts. The purpose for which you are gathered here to-night is one that comes home to every one; those, at least, who desire Brooklyn for their future residence. It is a Democratic principle that the majority should rule. It is also a Democratic principle that a proper expression should be given by that majority, not for two or three men to ignore the expression of that majority. [Applause.] I think you should go to the Legislature for your remedy. There are numbers of men that are appointed as inspectors and canvassers that never should hold either position. The position of inspector or canvasser should be held by those parties in whom the public can repose confidence. It is necessary a law should be passed to require a certain qualification before they could hold the office; for instance, that no man should be an inspector of election who holds a position in the City Hall or in the Water Board. [Applause.] They say the elective franchise is free. True, it is. But every elector cannot be an Alderman. A man may be an elector, and yet debarred from being an Alderman by law. There were a great many men in the City today that are electors, and can vote as well as I can, but they are not eligible to the office of Mayor because it requires a residence of five years. Now ought not you to attach some sort of qualification, either that they should be residents for several years or have a direct interest in the taxes that are levied upon us? [Applause.] They have talked about my anxiety to continue in office. I stand here, nearly threescore and ten years. I love Brooklyn. It is my residence and home. I have got a large family—about twenty-eight children and grandchildren. It is their home. Hence, I deem it my interest to do the best that my humble abilities allow me to do for Brooklyn. It is time that you should ask the Legislature (and perhaps an opportunity will be afforded you) to change our municipal government entirely, to do away with all commissions. When you come to reflect that the Water Board puts expenses millions upon millions, (why the ordinary draft upon the first of the month exceeds one hundred thousand dollars,) nobody knows where it goes to. When the city was consolidated the dispensing of money by the charter was confined to the Aldermen, to the amount of one hundred dollars, without publicity. How is it with your Park Commission, your Fire Department Commission and with your other Commissions? The Fire Department Commission were authorized to draw a certain amount of money, but not more than fifty thousand dollars at one time. They drew the money out of the Treasury without the signature of your Mayor upon the warrant. The law was so framed that it was not necessary to come to me. If they had come to me and asked for ninety thousand, I should say the law says you can have but fifty; but they could get ninety without me. The attorney's or counsel fees, or searchers' fees, as they are called on the opening of streets, were always paid formerly when the assessment to defray the expenses was collected and the money in the Treasury. They got the law passed last Winter that those bills should be paid, after they were assented to by Counsel of the Corporation, out of what is called the revenue fund, and the revenue fund reimbursed out of the assessments, when collected. Now there are assessments outstanding that have not been collected for more than sixteen years; yet the funds that have ordinarily been applied for the reduction of taxation from year to year are now used to pay those bills, and some twenty-six thousand dollars out of it has been drawn. These are grievances that ought to be redressed by either adopting a new charter or taking the old charter without the amendments. Every amendment that has been made to the old charter under the plea of making it better has made it worse. Let us go back to original principles. That is the only thing that will save us. Above all, let me add that the movement inaugurated to-night is not to be lost sight of. Take care that you get an honest expression of the voters. No matter who is elected, you can turn him out if he does not do his duty. Take care that the man you vote for is the man who is elected honestly.

SPEECH OF HON. B. F. TRACY.

Hon. BENJAMIN F. TRACY was then introduced and spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW CITIZENS: Having been appointed chairman of a committee, at a meeting held in Commonwealth Hall, yesterday morning, to investigate the alleged frauds that have been perpetrated at the recent election; and having held almost continuous sessions of the Committee from the time of its appointment to the present, I shall confine myself in the few remarks I shall submit to this meeting, to a report of the evidence of the facts which have come to the knowledge of that Committee, showing how frauds have been perpetrated at the ballot-box during the recent election. On the evening of the election, those of us who were scanning the returns of the election, as the reports came from the Third, Twentieth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Tenth, Ninth, and, in fact, all the wards where we had, as we thought, a guarantee of honest and fair election, these returns indicating that the feeling and sentiment of an aroused people which had swept over the City of New-York and the State of New-York, had been felt in Brooklyn, and we beheld in the increased vote against the Democratic Party, evidence tending to satisfy us all that the County of Kings had been swept by an aroused people, determined to place the Government of the City in the hands of honest and upright officials. [Applause.] By 10 o'clock these returns had been received from so many various quarters as we thought fairly indicated the result of the election, and there remained substantially only the Fifth, Second, Sixth and Twelfth Wards to be heard from. The silence from these was ominous. But we thought we had returns from these Wards before; and, as they had not increased in population, we thought that, from the returns for 1870, we could calculate the possibilities of the Democratic Party in that direction. Giving them the utmost they could possibly claim, the highest majority these Wards were ever known to give before, we could regard as certain the election of every man on our ticket, except, possibly, one, and a majority on the County ticket. But at last we had news from the Second Ward, indicating a Democratic vote of twenty-two hundred, and we knew what that meant. [Laughter.] In a few moments after came tidings from the Fifth indicating a Democratic majority of over three thousand. We knew then what influences had been at work in these Wards, and that we were feeling the results. Soon after came tidings from districts in the Sixth Ward, indicating a Democratic majority of one thousand in a single district in that Ward. Soon we had reports from the Twelfth Ward, and when we got them in late that night we found that in every one of these Wards just about one thousand Democratic votes had been added to the highest majority these Wards had ever been known to give. [Laughter.] The uniformity of the increase of from nine hundred to one thousand in each Ward was very suggestive that somebody had made a careful calculation as to the precise number of votes needed to swamp the County and City ticket, and that these returns had been made to order. By next morning the evidence of fraud had become overwhelming, and it was determined that the candidates counted out in this election should meet and devise means not only to redress the wrong to them as representatives of the citizens of this County, but also the wrong done to the City of Brooklyn, to the entire State of New-York, and to every one who has an interest in the perpetuity of our free institutions. [Applause.] That meeting was held, and a committee was appointed to call this meeting, and another committee was named, of which I was the Chairman, to gather up the multitudinous evidences everywhere, of the frauds and felonies that had been committed at the ballot-box on Tuesday last. I will recapitulate to you briefly the substance of these frauds, and I shall begin by calling your attention to the increased vote of this county, as evidence to bear out the Chairman's assertions, and which I repeat, and which I am prepared to prove in any Court of law, that repeaters walked about the streets of your City, on Tuesday, in gangs of ten to fifteen, and voted at every poll in certain wards, wherever they pleased, with the knowledge and consent in most instances, and in many instances with the actual connivance of your Police. [Hisses.] I assert without fear of successful contradiction, that there have been ten thousand illegal votes polled at the recent election in Brooklyn. Last year we had a gubernatorial election, and everybody is familiar with the fierce contest at that election. Not only did the Democrats have on their ticket the name of JOHN T. HOFFMAN—[applause]—the most popular Democrat who ever ran in the State of New-York, but we had a severe contest over the election of Congressmen as Democrats, and when we elect a Governor and Congressmen people come out to vote as they do at no other election, except that for President. We had a full vote in the wards to which I have alluded—we had an enormous vote; and we thought these wards did their worst against the Republican Party. At that election, fiercely contested as it was, great as was the vote polled, there were but fifty-nine thousand votes polled in the County of Kings. At this election there are nearly seventy thousand votes polled—an increase of ten thousand votes over last election, whereas judged by the rules that ordinarily prevail at elections, there would have been a less number polled this election than last. Now, I say, that this majority of this ten thousand additional votes, is the work of repeaters on Tuesday in this City. [Applause.] And as evidence how it was done, I propose to call your attention to nine election districts in four wards. In the Second Election District of the Second Ward, the vote polled last year was 355 Democratic votes; this year, if we are to believe these canvassers, there were 775 Democratic votes polled, an increase of 118 per cent. Does any man in possession of common sense believe that is a truthful record of the increase of the votes of that ward? And yet there was no decrease of Republican votes. In the Eighth District of the Fifth Ward the Democratic vote last year was 250; this year there are 403 Democratic votes, an increase of sixty per cent. for the Democrats. In the First District of the Sixth Ward last year the Democrats polled 728; this year it is alleged they polled 1,152 Democratic votes. In the First District of the Eighth Ward the Democrats had 246 votes last year, and this year we are requested to believe they had 424 Democratic votes. In the Second District of the Ninth Ward there were 290 Democratic votes last year, but this year they show an increase of 458 Democratic votes. In the Fifth District of the Twelfth Ward there were 233 Democratic votes, and this year it is pretended they had 501 Democratic votes, an increase of 114 per cent. In the Sixth District of the Twelfth Ward they had 482 Democratic votes last year, but this year they allege they received 840 Democratic votes. Does anybody believe that is not the work of perjury and corruption? [Applause.] In nine Election Districts there is an increase of the Democratic vote of 2,720, or an average of seventy-eight per cent. increase. It was this enormous increase that first attracted the attention of those who were scanning the returns. On investigation, what did we find? I will call your attention to the First District in the Sixth Ward. There, they say, 1,152 Democratic votes were polled, and 167 Republican votes, on election day. The impossibility of polling that number has been already alluded to; but there is an additional fact come to our knowledge. We heard that the poll-list of the ward was returned to the County Clerk, and I went there with other citizens to examine it; and we found that they took two books to contain it. In the first book we found five hundred names, written in a clear, uniform handwriting, [laughter] and in each instance the ballot was marked solid. After that the handwriting changes, and the balance is in different writing, and down from that it bears evidence of being the poll-list kept at the elections, and the voting is what might be expected, but in the five hundred every one is marked voting the entire ballot, a thing that cannot be found in any other poll-list in the city. On further investigations, we ascertained from gentlemen whose names appeared after the change of handwriting, that they had voted just as the polls opened, [laughter,] and we have an affidavit in our possession of a witness who swears he voted before 7 o'clock that morning, and yet his name is five hundred and twenth-eighth on the list, [shouts, laughter and hisses,] thus demonstrating that the poll clerk of that district deliberately wrote down five hundred names before the voting begun, and then stuffed the ballot-box to make it correspond with the names on the list. [Hisses.] These five hundred Democratic votes slipped into the box will account, in part, for the ten thousand votes, which I say are the result of repeating and ballot-box stuffing. Another instance of fraud, in another district of this ward, is this: In one election district your candidate for County Judge, Mr. COIT, having been elected inspector of election last year, and declining to serve because he was a candidate, he arranged with the Democratic authorities that the vacancy should be filled so as to preserve the status of the political parties. On the morning of elections he went to the polls with his friend, but found that they refused to carry out the agreement, and had named two Democrats, thus making three Democratic inspectors and no Republican, and two Democratic poll-clerks, and thus they proceeded to business. At the close of the polls they were shut up for forty-two minutes with the boxes, and when the doors were opened to the public, Mr. COIT, on going in, found the clerks checking opposite names that had been written on to fill up the blanks, and he asked them how could they tell then how the people had voted, but they paid no attention to him, and the two hundred additional Democratic majority in that district is the result of that fraud. I have only time to call your attention to a fraud in an eastern district by which your member of Assembly, C. B. MORETON, of the Seventh Assembly District, was counted out. When they came to canvass his votes in a district of the Fourteenth Ward, they refused to canvass the ballot in its order, as required by law, and waited until the returns came from the balance of the districts, and when they knew just how many votes were required to defeat Col. MORETON they proceeded next morning to canvass the votes; it was found that 130 men had come up and voted for member of Assembly in that district, and voted no other ticket. The fraud was so transparent that, as the *Eagle* remarks, even the Democratic canvassers refused a certificate on it; but I ask you shall not the men who committed that outrage on that box be punished? [Shouts of "Yes."] Will you be content with simply allowing these Democratic canvassers to give a certificate of election to Col. MORETON, or will you insist that the Grand Jury, the District-Attorney, and a petty jury, shall do their duty? [Cheers.] Are men to be permitted to commit such frauds, and allowed to repeat them at another election? [Cries of "No!"] If citizenship and the ballot are of value, the men who committed that acknowledged fraud should be convicted and sent to the State Prison. [Cheers.] There is other evidence in the possession of the Committee that shows the connivance of the Police [hisses] in the frauds against the ballot-box. An Alderman of the Twenty-first Ward boldly asserted at the meeting, yesterday morning, that he knows of a man in that ward who voted in his own precinct, (the Second, I think,) and then went in a carriage with a Captain of Police to another precinct, where he did not reside, and where the Captain knew he did not reside, and, in the presence of the Police Captain, voted again. [Hisses.] An inspector of election in the Second Ward was approached by a Democratic Alderman of that Ward on the night previous to the election, with a bribe to betray his trust, and to vacate his office on the following day and allow them to put a substitute in his place. He refused; and when he proceeded to his place the next morning to discharge his duty, he was knocked down by the roughs, and then arrested by the Police, and taken to the Station-house; and when he was at last released, he reached his post just in time to find them swearing in a substitute. There were, also, evidences of other frauds which it would not be proper to divulge at present.

The following table shows the fraudulent increase in the Democratic vote of 1871 over the election in 1870:

Dist.	Ward.	Dem. vote in 1870.	Dem. vote in 1871.	Increase in vote.	Increase per cent.
2	2	355	775	420	118
8	5	256	403	153	60
1	6	728	1152	424	58
1	8	246	424	178	72
2	9	291	458	167	63
9	10	245	456	211	86
3	12	356	529	173	48
4	12	399	678	279	69
5	12	233	501	268	114
6	12	482	840	358	74
Total		3495	6246	2721	78¼

Mr. TRACY said he had been asked if they were going to investigate the charges that had been made against Republican inspectors. For himself, and he hoped for all who were acting in the matter, he would say they knew no party in this investigation. [Continued applause.] The question was one that involved the perpetuity of our institutions. He was as ready to investigate a well-founded charge of repeating against a Republican, as against a Democrat. Democratic gentlemen who believed Republicans engaged in repeating might join in the investigation, or institute separate proceedings. If Mr. DALY, the Republican candidate for District-Attorney, gets his certificate, Democratic gentlemen will have his complete assent to employ counsel to prosecute charges against Republican repeaters. But such propositions were a waste of time. The only question is: Were the ballot-boxes stuffed? If so, no matter by whom, the offender must be hunted out, arrested, convicted and sentenced. [Applause.] Still, Mr. TRACY thought the probabilities of repeating in the Republican ranks was less than the probability of Democratic repeating; for there was no district where the Republicans had a majority of the canvassers, that the Democrats were not represented. But where the charges of repeating are made, in most cases, the Republicans had no inspectors; this was particularly the case in the four wards he had mentioned, which are absolutely at the disposal of Democratic canvassers. But where there was a well-founded charge against Republicans, he asked Democrats, in the name of good government, in the name of liberty, to institute their investigations. [Applause.]

While Mr. TRACY was speaking, Hon. SAMUEL BOOTH was observed on the platform and was greeted with enthusiastic cheering. Mayor KALBFLEISCH invited him to a seat by his side, and Mr. TRACY proceeded with his remarks. The allusions of the speaker to the conduct of the Police were received with hisses of disapprobation. At the conclusion of Mr. TRACY'S speech Mr. R. W. POTTER read the following resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS THAT MEAN SOMETHING.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Kings County here assembled, representing all shades of political belief, abandoning for the moment all those questions on which we have been accustomed to differ, have come together for the purpose of asserting our manhood and of proclaiming before God and with a deep sense of our responsibility as members of the commonwealth, our inexorable determination to regain, secure and defend our rights.

Resolved, That the election held in this county on Tuesday last fairly reeked with infamy; every appliance with which rogues are familiar was used, with very general success, to stifle the voice and thwart the commands of the people; aliens were permitted to vote; the ballots of the electors were destroyed; repeaters marched from poll to poll and deposited their votes; large numbers of names of persons who did not vote at all were added to the poll-lists; ballots were changed by inspectors, and were counted against the candidates for whom they were given; challengers and peaceable citizens were driven from the polls by ruffians, who were in many cases assisted in their devilish work by the sworn officers of the law.

Resolved, That, comprehending at once the nature and extent of the wrong done to us and to all the good people of this State, we apply ourselves here and now to the work of redress and retribution, and as one means to these ends we hereby appoint the following gentlemen: A. A. Low, S. B. Chittenden, H. B. Claflin, John W. Hunter, Cymon L. Hulsted, Thomas Carroll, Franklin Woodruff, H. C. Bowen, George Kinkel, Edward Driggs, W. Marshall, George L. Fox, A. L. Davis, Wilhelm Kuttraf, Frederick Stein, John R. P. Jergens, Fred. Eggens, Augustine Snow, John T. Martin, S. B. Dutcher, F. A. Schroeder, Geo. W. Benson, Chauncey Perry, Loren Palmer, B. F. Tracey, W. W. Goodrich, R. M. Whitney, Jun., Jas. Eschwege, E. J. Whitlock, P. W. Porter, Samuel McLean, R. Cornell White, George H. Roberts, A. D. Wheelock, H. G. Reeve, Robert Johnstone, Abram B. Daily, James Jourdan, James Murphy, Andrew Cunningham. These gentlemen to be a committee, with power to add to their number, whose duty it shall be

1. To accumulate such evidence of the frauds we allege as may be conveniently used in our Courts of law.
2. To prosecute promptly, and to conviction every detected offender against the integrity of the ballot.
3. To take measures to prevent any candidate not fairly elected from profiting by these frauds.
4. To appeal to the Legislature about to assemble, for such speedy relief as it may be in their power to grant.
5. To take such other and further measures for securing the ends of justice as may be found needful.

And we here pledge to said Committee, from the beginning to the end of these labors, our moral, pecuniary, and, if need be, our physical support.

Resolved, That with a full knowledge of the wrongs we have suffered, with a determination which will never falter, to bring the criminals to punishment; with confidence in the justice of our cause, and a firm reliance upon Divine Providence, we turn now upon the pampered public robbers, who, having first despoiled us of our property, have plundered us of our political rights, and hurl at them our indignant defiance. We here notify them that the battle to which we challenge them shall be fought out to the bitter end, and that no considerations shall shield them from the retribution which is about to overtake them at the hands of an insulted and outraged people.

The reading of the resolutions was listened to with attention, and the portions which alluded to the determination of the meeting to pursue the robbers and plunderers and insure their punishment, were greeted with applause. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. The Chairman then introduced Gen. H. W. SLOCUM, member of Congress and a prominent Democrat, who was received with immense cheering. He proceeded to speak as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. SLOCUM.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have been absent from home most of the time since the polls closed; and I have heard more this evening than I knew before of the alleged frauds. I came here with no intention to make a speech; but with an earnest desire to place myself among those who wished not only to correct these great frauds, but to punish the perpetrators of them. [Applause.] I was a little sorry to hear my friend, Mr. TRACY, speak of them as "Democratic frauds." They may have been perpetrated by Democrats; but I speak the truth when I say that I believe the great mass of the Democratic Party will condemn them as strongly as any man in this house. [Applause.] He pledges his District-Attorney to prosecute them, I pledge him I will secure as much money to prosecute these frauds, from Democratic sources, as he will from his own political friends. I say this because I believe every sensible Democrat, every man who has any ambition, every man who has any property, must see that it is to his interest to condemn these things—it is to his interest to preserve the purity of the ballot-box. [Applause, and cries of "Good!"] Whenever it comes to the point that four or five men can elect our officers, in a back room, by themselves, character is worth nothing, and property becomes of little value; you have no hold on it. I believe every sensible Democrat will unite most earnestly and cordially with the people, who are here assembled, to prosecute to the bitter end every man who has been engaged in these frauds. The Legislature which is about to assemble is in sympathy with this meeting. I believe that it is composed, in the main, of honest and good men. Let us ask of that Legislature to give us laws that will preserve the purity of the ballot-box. For one, I say now, as I always have said, that you cannot make too stringent a Registry law to suit me. It would be better to compel every man in the City to the trouble of going to some place and registering his name a dozen times every year, than to have our rights stolen from us by having the ballot-box stuffed. [Applause.] For one I will lift my voice in favor of the most stringent Registry law that can be enacted. Having that we can have a pure ballot; and then let us compel every man who handles our money to come before the people; let us have none of these "Boards," where a man can step behind somebody else, [applause;] let your representatives in Congress, your representatives in the State Legislature, be compelled to come before you, so you can say, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant," or the reverse; have the man who paves your streets and constructs your sewers, come before you for approval or disapproval in the same way. Give us a pure ballot; then Brooklyn will be a place worth living in, which it will not be without it. [Applause.]

Col. TENNEY being loudly called for, and not appearing, his friends jumped into the box, on the floor of the stage, where he was sitting, and dragged him over the railing. He was received with great applause.

SPEECH OF COL. TENNEY.

Col. TENNEY said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I am not on your list of speakers; I am simply here as an American citizen, and am in full sympathy with this meeting and its objects. [Applause.] But you have drafted me into the service by pulling me over the balusters, and as it is a time when "minute men" are wanted, I will briefly respond to your call. In the first place, I congratulate the citizens of Brooklyn upon this enthusiastic demonstration in spite of the inclement weather, a meeting to give expression to righteous indignation at the frauds of last Tuesday; and, furthermore, that there are men here who voted for POWELL, and men who voted for KALBFLEISCH, and men who voted for BOOTH—all determined to punish these frauds. [Applause.] The citizens of Chicago fought the fire inch by inch, foot by foot; and we must fight this consuming corruption in the same way. [Applause.] When vampires profited by the desolation of Chicago, and robbed and started fires anew, what was done with them? They were hung to the lamp-posts. [Applause.] And when the time has arrived that certain men deprive us of justice in the Courts and in the Legislature, what shall we do with them? [Cries of "Hang them."] There is a power mightier than Courts or Legislatures—it is the omnipotence of the people. There was a Ring in New-York City, which made its laws, which made Governors, which owned Courts, which bought Legislatures. In three short months it became as powerless as the infant in the cradle, simply because the people declared that good men should rule. Col. TENNEY alluded to THOS. A. LEDWITH, who had gone to that bourne from which no such traveler ever returns. [Applause and laughter.] Col. TENNEY concluded by showing that the mistake good citizens made was in not uniting upon one good man without regard to his politics; for they could have carried the city by a majority of from ten thousand to twenty thousand.

At the conclusion of Col. TENNEY'S speech Mr. EDMUND DRIGGS was introduced, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. DRIGGS.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am here, to-night, to throw in my humble voice in favor of this grand movement in the defense of the purity of the ballot-box. This occasion reminds me forcibly of a similar one, when the people, in their majesty, rose up for the purpose of maintaining the integrity of our Government during the war of the rebellion. I refer to the largest mass-meeting that I ever attended in the City of Brooklyn, held at Fort Green. I had there the honor to offer a resolution, which was this, that all party politics be laid aside until the rebellion was subdued and our Government sustained. His Honor, Mayor KALBFLEISCH, who was then there, CHARLES GODDARD, then the Chairman of the Republican General Committee of Kings Conty, were appointed a committee with power to nominate a ticket to be supported at the ensuing election—a Union ticket, without regard to party. That resolution was unanimously adopted. I am glad to see that here to-night party has been ignored; that Republicans and Democrats have united in declaring in favor of punishing the perpetrators of fraud upon our elective franchise. [Applause.] I believe I speak the sentiment of the great mass of the Democracy of the country when I say that they will vie with our Republican friends in contributing dollars and exertion to ferret out and bring to justice the vagabonds that have been robbing us of our dearest rights. [Applause.] You have already had statistics from Mr. TRACY, but just as I was coming here to-night a gentleman who is now present put in my hand a paper containing the names of sixteen gentlemen, all residents of our City, with their streets and numbers, who reside in the First District of the Fifth Ward, who are ready to make affidavit that each and every one of them voted for our present honorable Mayor, and that district returned but one vote for MARTIN KALBFLEISCH. If we submit to this system of fraudulent election, the name of American citizen is not worth having. He that strikes a blow at this right of the citizen, by stuffing the ballot-box, or by counting out the candidate who has received an honest majority, is worse than an assassin, a robber, or a murderer, for he aims a death-blow at the very heart of the institutions of this glorious country. [Applause.]

Mr. DRIGGS was followed by Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, who was enthusiastically received, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF REV. T. L. CUYLER.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF BROOKLYN: On such a night as this, such a meeting as this means business. [Applause.] Your Committee of Invitation extended to me a request to come and say a few words to you. This I propose to do, making very briefly three points—the first two essential to the third. I have been informed that this meeting has not been called especially in the interest of the National Administration, or in opposition to it. In other words, it is not distinctively a Republican or a Democratic assemblage. [Cheers.] We have assembled at the right time for just the right purpose, at the close of the first, but not the last, great campaign for municipal reform, which has just culminated in that most magnificent moral victory. [Applause.] Ah, my countrymen and fellow-citizens! I for one have not heard such thunder since the days of Sumter. [Loud applause.] One "Ring" is in ruins; let us thank heaven and the popular conscience for that. Ah, that stiff northwest breeze last Tuesday swept everyteing except one solitary fluttering and rotting rag, and that rag was made out of *Tweed*. [Loud laughter and cheers.] I am sorry to say that our citizens have been committing two fatal and long-continued errors. The first error was this: We have brought national partisan politics quite too long into our municipal affairs. [Cries of "That's it," and applause.] I should like to know when an honest Judge is nominated, one who will insure justice in the Court-room, or when a Mayor, or Controller, or Alderman, is nominated who can safely be trusted to handle greenbacks, [laughter and cheers,] I would like to know of what consequence it is what his views are on questions of national policy. Why, it is as absurd for one to question his views in that respect as it is for me to go to my shoemaker and ask him if he believes in the Westminster Catechism. [Loud cheering.] The question I would put my shoe-maker is, not whether he believes the chatechism, but whether he can relieve my corns. [Laughter.] If he is a good shoe-maker he shall have my custom. Henceforth, let us bury deep all partisan feelings when we come to set up a custodian of this beautiful city's welfare, for the promotion of order, economy and righteous government in our midst. [Applause.] I tell you that, under God, much of the great victory of Tuesday is due to the fact that such eminent, honored Democrats as CHARLES O'CONOR, Mr. OTTENDORFER, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, [applause] HORATIO SEYMOUR [loud cheers] came to the front and performed heroic, unselfish service in the great cause of municipal reform. "Honor to whom honor is due." [Applause.] We meet them and join hands with them, with a truce to political differences, as we thank them for their noble service to the cause of free government. [Cheers.] That is the first lesson. Now the second is this: We have been committing the error of allowing the nominations at primary meetings, and quite too large a share of the voting to be monopolized by those who were the least fitted for such sacred and solemn trusts. [Applause.] The men of probity and the men of property all through this city have buttoned their coats about them and walked right by the primary meetings, and have been so busy on election day that they have been ready to let the keys to their own private purses and treasuries be stolen by public robbers. [Applause.] I trust they are repenting of their sins of omission. But what avail is it to vote for the purest, most upright, and capable man, if our ballots are stolen and the returns falsified? That is the question for us to-night. [Cheers.]

After some further remarks in the same strain, the speaker concluded.

At the conclusion of Rev. Mr. CUYLER'S speech, Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN was introduced, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF S. B. CHITTENDEN.

The speaker said that he was here from a stern sense of duty. He realized the fact that there were tides in the affairs of communities when personal considerations of convenience, of joy, or of sorrow, or any others, however sacred, didn't exempt a citizen from the performance of his duty to his fellow-citizens. [Applause.] The Ring of New-York was utterly demolished, and its members would be hunted by the voice of public disapprobation until they altogether disappeared from society. [Great applause.] The only difference between the Ring of New-York and that of Brooklyn was that the former was broken up effectually by the action of an insulted and indignant people. Enough had been proven to-night to send these men to State Prison for life. When this result was effected the people would find that their enormous taxes would immediately disappear. The speaker here at great length and in a very effective style reviewed the plundering of the New-York Ring, and said that the people of Brooklyn, in order to prevent corruption and fraud in their midst, should organize a stern resistance to the powers which govern it. In cases where the taxes were formerly but three per cent., they were now six and eight per cent. No candidate but an honest man should be voted for. He hoped that somebody would start a petition to the Legislature for the repeal of the law which authorized these men to govern the city who were not capable of doing so. [Applause.] The speaker here denounced the action of the Water Board in emphatic terms. He characterized them as prodigious plunderers, and said that it was not alone a crime but an insult to humanity for an intelligent community to submit to an extortionate Ring for a day.

At the conclusion of Mr. CHITTENDEN'S speech Mr. GOODRICH stated that Mr. CHITTENDEN had authorized a subscription of $500, and he urged that his example be followed by others.

Mr. ABIEL A. LOW was next introduced, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. LOW.

Mr. A. A. LOW expressed his heartfelt satisfaction at the magnificent demonstration of the popular will against vice and fraud which he had the honor to address. He was not a politician, and rarely attended political gatherings; but on occasions of this nature, where the people assembled in their might to assert their rights, he was proud to be in their midst and take part in their proceedings. New-York had lately, it was clearly shown, been ruled by a corrupt oligarchy, unprincipled and unscrupulous in their robberies, but the magnificent action of the people within the past week destroyed their power, ruined their prestige, disgraced the men themselves, and it convinced the entire nation that at the root of everything the people were the true source of power. The next movement, he believed, in regard to these frauds would be the incarceration of the robbers, and he gloried in it, for he believed in the principle of punishing the thief who stole millions as well as the thief whose peculations were merely nominal. Brooklyn, it was also known, was cursed by corrupt rulers, and should they adopt a less determined or less honest and patriotic policy than their friends of New-York? He believed they would not do so, and anxiously looked forward to their prompt and speedy punishment. In conclusion, he applauded the appointment of the Committee to this end, and stated his willingness to contribute his share in furtherance of that object.

At the conclusion of Mr. LOW'S address, Mr. GOODRICH announced the following subscriptions to the fund: W. B. NICHOLS, $250; J. H. HENRY, $100; F. WOODRUFF, $250; MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, $250.

Hon. SAMUEL BOOTH and Messrs. A. C. DAVIS and S. B. DUTCHER congratulated those present on the success of the meeting. They said the City of Brooklyn must be rebuilt upon new foundations—that the District-Attorney must be made to indict the thieves—and that they must be sent in the same train to Sing Sing as "Boss" TWEED.

Although it was raining quite hard during the greater part of the evening, the street in front of the Academy was filled with people who vainly endeavored to obtain admission. The house was packed with people from "pit to dome," and the aisles and vestibule were also filled. The meeting was enthusiastic, and not the least disturbance occurred, though some say unwholesome facts (to Democrats) were presented by the speakers. The meeting adjourned and the audience dispersed with cheers for Reform.

A German Indignation Meeting in Brooklyn, E. D.

An enthusiastic mass meeting of Germans was held, last evening, at Union Hall, Brooklyn, E. D., for the purpose of entering a strong protest against the late election frauds in that city. Spirited addresses were delivered by LOUIS FROEHLICH, GEORGE GHIEL, SOLOMON SPITZER, Capt. PETRY, and other prominent citizens, who strongly urged the necessity of taking vigorous measures to redress the wrongs.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Accounts from all parts of Canada speak of a most brilliant aurora on Thursday night.

A light snow-storm prevailed in Albany, N. Y., all day yesterday.

The special French mission to Metz has been withdrawn.

The new iron steamer *India* has been sunk in the Sault Ste. Marie River. She probably struck a rock in consequence of low water.

The schooner *Express*, from St. John, N. B., for St. Margarets, was wrecked on Monday near Lockport. Part of her cargo may be saved.

CHARLES MCMANUS, of Woonsocket, jumped from an express train passing Pawtucket, R. I., yesterday, and was killed.

Five prisoners awaiting trial in the Iroquois County Jail at Watseka, Ill., broke out and escaped on the 8th inst.

The navigation of the Baltic is closed for the season in consequence of the severe frost and the rapid formation of ice.

Snow commenced falling in Concord, N. H., about 3½ P. M. yesterday, and continued through the afternoon and evening.

Gov. SAM BARD, late of the *True Georgian*, will resume the duties of journalism in a few weeks.

The steam-ship *Ocean Queen*, for New-York, from Kingston, W. I., is to bring an enormous quantity of coffee.

There was a light fall of snow at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., yesterday morning, the first of the season.

The returns thus far received at St. Paul, Minn., swell AUSTIN'S majority for Governor to 8,222, with the upper counties to hear from.

DAVID ROSE, (colored,) who was to have been hanged at Grenada, Miss., yesterday, for murdering his wife, was respited until the 30th inst. by Gov. ALCORN.

The news received from New-York of the disasters encountered by the whaling fleet caused an immediate and heavy advance in the price of sperm-oil in the London market.

It is reported that Mr. ASHBURY will be a candidate for the representation of Brighton upon the next Parliamentary vacancy in that borough.

Linn and Bourbon Counties, in Kansas, elected Republican members to the Legislature. The entire Republican county ticket, except Sheriff, is elected in the latter county.

The State Apartments in the Quirinal Palace are in course of preparation for the permanent residence of King VICTOR EMMANUEL at the Italian capital.

Mrs. POWERS, of Calaveras County, California, was thrown from a carriage at Milpitas, on Thursday, and instantly killed; her infant was injured.

The second race between *Goldsmith Maid* and *Lucy* at Philadelphia, for a purse of $3,000, fixed for yesterday, was postponed on account of the rain.

Mayor FOX, of Philadelphia, has petitioned the Court of Common Pleas for an order of sequestration of the estate of JOSEPH F. MERCER, the defaulting City Treasurer.

A fire at Mendota, Ill., destroyed seven buildings, including the Waverly House. It was feared at one time that the whole town would burn, as it has no fire apparatus.

Gen. SICKLES, successor to Col. FORBES, as Pension Agent at Philadelphia, qualified before the Commissioner of Pensions yesterday, in Washington, by giving bonds in the sum of $200,000.

JOHN HALL, a photographer, about twenty-three years of age, was found dead in his gallery at Muscatine, Iowa, recently. He left a note explaining that he had taken poison to avoid a gambling debt.

On the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railway, two cars went off the track at Kittery, Me., about 7½ P. M. last night, blocking the track for some time. The engineer, fireman and brakeman are slightly injured.

The Emperor of Austria has addressed a highly complimentary letter to Count BEUST, thanking him warmly for his past services, and appointing him for life a member of the upper chamber of the Reichsrath.

FRANK SHARP, of Providence, R. I., was yesterday sentenced to four years in the New-Hampshire State Prison, for burglary; and ALVARO ELLIOT to three years, for horse-stealing. Both are under nineteen years of age.

The canal steamer *Astoria*, with a cargo of cotton and naval stores, was burned and sunk at her wharf, at Norfolk, Va., yesterday morning. The loss is $15,000; no insurance on the boat.

The Howard Association of Charleston, S. C., at its meeting today, passed a resolution giving notice that as the yellow fever has nearly ceased, the active operations of the Association will terminate on the 15th inst.

The New-Brunswick Government has accepted a proposition of E. R. DURPEE and his associates to build the River Du Loup Railway, narrow gauge. The Company receive a subsidy of 10,000 acres of land per mile.

The $500,000 of stock in the Northern Missouri Railroad, owned by the County of St. Louis, was sold on Thursday to the present manager of that road for $85,000, the purchaser assuming the fees and other expenses incurred in the suit now pending against the Company.

A boiler in the blacksmith-shop of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, in Fort Wayne, Ind., exploded on Thursday, injuring six men, some seriously, though not fatally. The brick walls were shattered and the machinery much damaged.

Molson's Mills, at Port Hope, Ontario, were burned yesterday morning, together with some small buildings. There were 13,000 bushels of grain in the mill at the time. Loss about $35,000. Insured for $18,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The Bar Association of Richmond County, Georgia, held a meeting yesterday at Augusta, and unanimously passed resolutions requesting Congress to establish a United States District Court, with circuit powers, in that city, for the Fifth Congressional District, and for eight or ten counties in the adjoining Congressional districts.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Saratoga County has increased its Republican majority of 906 last year to 2,108 this year.

Ulster County, which last year gave HOFFMAN 1,155 majority, now gives SCRIBNER over 560 majority, a Republican gain of over 1,700.

Democratic papers of Georgia now deny that the party members of the Legislature intend to nominate a candidate for Governor, if the bill ordering a special election is passed.

Returns from all but six towns in Massachusetts give Gov. WASHBURN a majority of 13,905 votes over all the other candidates. Gov. CLAFLIN'S majority last year was but 8,861.

Westchester County did nobly on Tuesday. Usually it gives nearly 2,500 Democratic majority; now it has gone largely Republican on the State ticket, and has elected a unanimous Republican delegation to the Assembly.

Gov. CAMPBELL read his message to the Wyoming Legislature on Thursday. He recommends retrenchment; a Commission of Emigration, and that female suffrage be not repealed. He says women have made good jurors, and honest and competent office-holders.

The Republicans of Montgomery County achieved a much more gratifying and decisive victory than we gave them credit for. Mr. WM. J. VAN DUSEN, their candidate for Assembly, is elected by over 700 majority, and the majority for the Republican State and County ticket averages 400.

Democrats who think their party might obtain Senator TRUMBULL'S consent to run as their "passive" candidate for President should remember that it was he who wrote that portion of the Illinois Republican platform, which declares "that the Republican Party without any new departures is equal to the correcting of existing abuses, and the perfecting of needed reforms, and that its mission will not have ended until they are accomplished."

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON is to go to Columbia, S. C., to defend the Kuklux prisoners to be tried there at the November Term of the United States Circuit Court. In this connection the Baltimore *American* says that LOUIS JOHNSON, the son of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, is the United States Marshal of South Carolina, whom his father charged in his recent speech with making arrests "without warrant," which was, of course, a mere oratorical figure, like most of the declarations made for stump effect.

To a Democratic writer who proposes Gov. PALMER as a candidate for the Presidency, to be run by the Democratic Party under the "passive policy," the Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* says: "Gov. PALMER is a Republican and, as such, he takes no stock in any little game of that kind which they may propose to inaugurate. He is for the nominee of the National Republican Convention, whoever he may be, and nobody else. The mere fact that he differs from some of his Republican friends in the State in regard to the matter of the military occupation of Chicago, after the great fire, does not in the least change his relations to the Republican Party. Democrats may as well understand this thing at once."

THE LATEST NEWS.

Enthusiasm Over the Statue of Schiller in Berlin.

Provisional Government in France to Give Place to a Republic.

Spanish Arrogance Again Displayed at Aspinwall.

Election Riots in Lima—Six Killed and Seventy Wounded.

Prado Elected President, but a Coup d'Etat Feared.

Special Election for Governor to be Held in Georgia.

EUROPE.

Unvailing of the Statue of Schiller in Berlin—The French Provisional Government—The Turkish Firman on the Sovereignty of Tunis.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—The ceremony of unvailing the statue of the poet SCHILLER was observed today in the presence of the Emperor, the Crown Prince, the Prince FREDERICK CHARLES and M. WRANGEL, President of the Reichstag. The crowd present at the ceremonial was large, and to the last degree enthusiastic. The *North German Gazette*, official, says in its editorial columns today that the Cabinet changes just effected at Vienna will in no respect effect the relations between that Court and the Court of Berlin.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—In an interview President THIERS has authoritatively stated that when the Legislative Assembly meets in the beginning of December, the Government will propose to end the provisional régime and establish a definitive Republic.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The French Ambassador has protested against the firman according the hereditary sovereignty to the Bey of Tunis.

A new company has been formed to furnish rolling stock for the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. The $5,000,000 capital stock was subscribed two-fold in two days. A dispatch from Dublin states that KELLY has been acquitted of the murder of Constable TALBOT. The announcement was received, with great rejoicings in Dublin. The crowds in the streets cheered lustily, and the general excitement was intense.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Apprehended Outrage by a Spanish Man-of-War at Aspinwall—The Election in Peru—Riot in Lima.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 6, via HAVANA, Nov. 10.—Advices from Aspinwall are to the 2d inst. The Spanish war steamer *Tornado* was still watching the American steamer *Virginia* in that port, and an attempt at capture was apprehended, despite the protectorate assumed over her by the Granadian Government and the United States Consul. Political troubles continue in Guatemala. The Archbishop and Bishop have been exiled for complicity in the late revolution The Government of San Salvador prohibits the carrying of coolie emigrants in Salvadorian vessels.

Late news from Chili is to the effect that the Government was planning a scheme to effectually occupy the Auracanian territory. Surveys were in progress for the building of new and the extension of old railroads. Peruvian advices represent that the small-pox is ravaging in Lima. The Presidential election had resulted in favor of Gen. PRADO. There were fears that the Government will nullify the election and proclaim Gen. ECHENIQUE temporary President, with the assistance of the army, and subsequently appoint ECHENIQUE'S brother Dictator. Revolution was expected in this event. PRADO is reported to have 8,000 soldiers at his command, and will, it is believed, begin the war if the Government nullifies the vote of the people. A riot occurred in Lima during the election, in which six persons were killed and several wounded.

GEORGIA.

A Special Election for Governor—Confidence in the Republican Acting Governor.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 10.—The House today passed a bill providing for holding a special election for Governor on the second Tuesday of December. The section providing for special returns of the election, other than according to the present law, was stricken out. The Democrats contended that the integrity of the Republican acting Executive officer, Mr. CONLEY, should be trusted.

The Young Men's Municipal Reform Association.

The Young Men's Municipal Reform Association met last night at their rooms, No. 39 Union-square, and resolved to hold a mass-meeting next week, at which measures will be taken to complete the permanent organization of the Association. There is in the hands of the Committee on Elections proof sufficient to oust at least two Assemblymen. It was resolved also that the Presidents of Ward associations be instructed to report the work already accomplished and to offer suggestions as to the future working of the Association. They will also be instructed to report in full all violations of the Election laws.

Careless Handling of Fire-Arms—A Man Killed.

About 5 o'clock last evening a melancholy accident occurred at the Wall House, Williamsburg. While two young men, named EDWARD L. NICHOLS and CHARLES BARNARD, were examining a pistol belonging to the latter, the weapon exploded. The ball entered the brain of Mr. NICHOLS through the corner of the left eye, killing him instantly. Both young men were members of the Forty-seventh Regiment, and were attached friends. Mr. BARNARD immediately surrendered himself to Capt. WAGLOM to await the result of the investigation by Coroner WHITEHILL.

The Russian Grand Duke.

Several afternoon journals yesterday stated that only those gentlemen who were fortunately possessed of a white badge would eb admitted to the grand stand in Union-square on the day of the great reception. This is an error. If there really is such a person as the Grand Duke ALEXIS of Russia, and he really has a fleet now en route for New-York, when His Imperial Highness arrives, the Reception Committee desire to say that all who hold tickets will be permitted to view the parade from the stand in question.

Republicans Rejoicing in the Ninth Assembly District.

The Ninth Assembly District Grant Club and the Republican Association of the same district met conjointly at Bleecker Buildings, last evening, to rejoice over Tuesday's victory. After admitting a number of new members and disposing of some routine business, the majorities of the successful candidates were announced and were received with applause. Short speeches were also made on the lessons of the day and the future prospects of the party.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Execution of Jose Perfecto Lopez—Story of His Arrest and Punishment—Treatment of Filibusters—Valmaseda's Movements—An Encounter—General Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1871.

Even-handed justice has again dealt out her just award to an evil and abandoned criminal. On Oct. 27, in the presence of thousands of spectators, upon the slope near the Fort del Principe, JOSE PERFECTO LOPEZ yielded up his soul. LOPEZ was an uneducated man about twenty-six years of age, formerly one of the famous band of robbers headed by the celebrated bandit, CARLOS GARCIA, of the Vuelta Abago District, and lately a leader in the insurrection, and as such agitating the cause among the Cuban sympathizers in the neighboring Republic of the United States. The story of the arrest and execution of LOPEZ runs thus: On the afternoon of the 19th inst. the two brothers SOCARRAS, members of the same band, applied to a lady named PORRASPITA, residing on Neptuno-street, for a night's shelter, stating that they were pursued by the agents of the Government, and wished to give themselves up the following day to the Captain-General. The lady's husband was absent, but she went and applied at the house of her brother-in-law on the same street, with the same object. Shelter and protection for the two men were given them. At about 11 o'clock that night PERFECTO LOPEZ appeared, conversed with the SOCARRAS and passed the night in the same house. The following day while walking out they were discovered and pursued. They took refuge in the same house, No. 104 Neptuno-street. There they fired upon the Police officers, wounding, but slightly, two of the number. In the encounter ANTONIO SOCARRAS was mortally wounded, MANUEL succeeded in escaping, but JOSE PERFECTO LOPEZ was captured. Upon being searched papers and passports from the Cuban Auxiliary Junta of New-York was found upon him, which would alone have sufficed to cost him his life during the present condition of affairs. The Council of War met to try the case of LOPEZ and those arrested with him on Thursday the 26th. The finding of the Court was death by *garrote vil* for LOPEZ and MANUEL SOCARRAS—when caught; six years reclusion for Mrs. PORRASPITA, the lady who asked for their shelter, and eighteen months imprisonment for her husband, who, although absent at the time, the next day, upon his return, burnt a number of papers from his desk and some given him by LOPEZ. His daughter, to whom he gave the papers to burn, wishing to screen her father, declared them to have been letters from her lover, but without avail. LOPEZ was found guilty of all the crimes imputed to him of robbery and burglary, and of having in his possession a passport obtained from the Cuban Junta in New-York. He was condemned to suffer death the following day. For some days past an advertisement has appeared in the newspaper, stating that the place of public executioner was vacant, and asking applications to fill it. The pay is $90 per month, a room in the public jail if desired, and the usual hangman's perquisites. The place must have been recently taken by the burly negro who officiated at LOPEZ's execution, and LOPEZ was the first victim of his horrible craft, for, the signal being given, he turned the bar the wrong way. It was a horrible suspense for the poor fellow who could hear the grating of the screw without receiving his death-stroke. A couple of officers ran up the steps and excitedly directed the negro to turn the bar the other way, to the right. He did so, putting his weight upon it; a convulsive movement passed through LOPEZ, and all was over.

TREATMENT OF FILIBUSTERS.

Orders have been given by the Captain-General that all of the Venezuelan expeditionists of the *Virginia*, expected to land shortly, when caught, shall be immediately sent to Havana for trial and condemnation. The new executioner will then be able to perfect himself in his business.

VALMASEDA'S MOVEMENTS.

His Excellency left Havana this morning with his staff for Batabano to take the steamer *Cienfuegos* for Cienfuegos, Santiago de Cuba and the interior. VALMASEDA's activity in conducting affairs on this island is entitled to much commendation; probably no other chief is so well acquainted with the ground.

AN ENCOUNTER.

An official dispatch from Santiago de Cuba, states that Brigadier CAMPOS met the enemy's forces on the 23d in the Toro Mountains, and took all his positions, causing him considerable loss. The loss on the Spanish side is not stated, but I have ascertained to have been sixteen killed and eighteen wounded.

SYMPATHY FOR CHICAGO.

The terrible catastrophe which has befallen the proud and opulent City of Chicago, has awakened the sympathy and charity of the residents of Havana. Through the efforts of Messrs. WARBURG, SCHMIDT & Co., a subscription was opened and a large sum collected. Over $10,000 has been already placed by cable subject to the order of the Secretary of State. The subscription lists still continue open at the United States Consulate, and Mr. HALL, the Vice-Consul-General, is in daily receipt of considerable sums to be added to the fund. Havana will nobly respond to the universal expression of sympathy for the disasters of Chicago.

LOCAL AMUSEMENTS.

Last Sunday afternoon, through the efforts of the officers and crew of the Spanish man-of-war *Gerona*, a bull-fight took place, with the laudable object of devoting the profits, one-half to the relief of the wounded, and the other to the erection of a marble statue to MENDEZ NUNEZ, the hero of Callao, &c.; $1,222 was the amount produced....Havana now boasts of a fair Spanish opera company, which favors her with French opera bouffe, and a dramatic company at the Tacon. Besides, the Italian opera company from Mexico is expected, with TAMBERLIK and his high C.

QUASIMODO.

UNITED ITALY.

Statistics of Navigation—The Ship-Building Interest—Looking Toward Austria—The Change of Capital—Movements of Royalty—The Season.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1871.

A volume has been published by the Department of Statistics of the Government, which gives a statement of the condition of Italian navigation, brought down to the year 1869. In that year there entered all the ports of the Kingdom of Italy 240,000 vessels, of the gross burden of 19,000,000 tons. Of these 43,000 were vessels employed in foreign navigation, and 197,000 in the coasting trade. While the 43,000 vessels carrying on the foreign commerce form about one-sixth of the whole number, their tonnage is put down at nearly 8,000,000, (using always round numbers,) or a little below half of the aggregate tonnage. Of this commerce 25,000 vessels, with 2,700,000 tons, bore the national flag; while 18,000 vessels, of 5,000,000 tons, came and went under foreign bunting. The gross value of exports and imports for 1869 was about $250,000,000. Of this $110,000,000 figures under the Italian flag, and $140,000,000 in foreign vessels. The statement is made that only two countries in Europe, which are England and France, make a larger report of tonnage entering and leaving their ports, engaged in general navigation, and that for the coasting trade Italy stands next to England, and before the United States and France. But as regards our country the statement must be far from the truth, if account is taken of river and lake navigation.

THE SHIP-BUILDING INTEREST.

As to the construction of vessels in Italy, the report presents a most encouraging condition of progress. In the year 1862, 215 vessels were built, with an aggregate of 25,000 tons. In 1869 the tonnage constructed was 96,000. Genoa takes the lead in ship-building; about two-thirds of the gross tonnage being built in that port. It takes the lead also of all the other cities in the amount of its maritime commerce. The port of Brindisi, since it became the stopping place of the Alexandria steamers, has presented a remarkable example of commercial growth. The tonnage which in 1863 was 82,000, rose in 1869 to 435,000. At the end of the year 1869 the Italian mercantile marine counted a little less than 18,000 vessels of all sorts, with a burden of 950,000 tons. Of these, only 108 were steamers, with an aggregate of 24,000 tons. Such are some of the facts contained in the last report. The Italians contemplate with satisfaction the encouraging state of their navigating interests, and look forward with hope of a considerable augmentation in the future. They are as fond as we formerly were of making comparisons with England and other countries of seafaring habits, worthy to be considered as rivals.

LOOKING TOWARD AUSTRIA.

The Italians are watching with unusual interest the progress of political events in Austria. What is to be born of these convulsive throes, nobody yet knows. It is an interesting fact to make note of, that the Anti-Infallibles have planted their cannon in the heart of the City of Vienna, so long the stronghold of the most extreme Papal opinion. But the matter of most pressing importance at the moment, is the political state of the Austrian Empire. We are to know before long whether the principle of Federalism, in its most generous sense, is to prevail, or the former rigid system of centralization is to be restored. The issue involved seems to be one of life and death for the Austrian Empire. Of late years the motto on the escutcheon of the House of Hapsburg, *Æustria est imperare orbe universo*, has had its splendor a good deal dimmed. To see provinces, to which privileges have been accorded, threatening the capital, is not very encouraging to those who have wished to give the largest autonomy to each nationality. Certain it is that the whole fabric of Imperial rule is shaken, and greater damage is menacing the central authority than at any time threatened the State when it was at war with a foreign enemy. The old assertion is revived that Russia is using her opportunity, and waiting for the final shock which is to shake into fragments the two heterogeneous military Empires of Austria and Turkey.

THE CHANGE OF CAPITAL.

One more sign-board has been taken down, and the Minister of Marine has, with his archives, office, furniture and placemen, gone off to Rome. The removal has been in progress for the past four or five weeks, and innumerable wagon-loads of the *décombres* of a public office have gone, free of expense, over the railroad to the new capital city. It was expected that a great deal of old furniture, corresponding with every social grade, would be put upon the market, and that amateurs would have their pick of the classical *cassettoni*, *cofani* and *scaffali* of Ministers, or the pots, kettles and porridge-dishes of the smaller servants of the Crown. But everything costs so much at Rome, the paternal authority to favor as much as possible the army of poorly-paid placemen, has allowed the heirlooms, household gods, crockery, tables, sofas, bedsteads, old and new, to be carried over the rail without charge. On all roads leading to the station, we daily see processions with banners spread, on which the noble name of Roma is written. It seems like the return of a triumphal army after the conquest of Britain or Gaul. No matter if the domestic gear is dumped in the public square, or there is a temporary camping-out, to Rome all must go whose bread is buttered at the public expense, and Rome must keep up a reputation for hospitality, whether under Pope, Cæsar or King.

MOVEMENTS OF ROYALTY.

The King is now in Florence, and will go down to Rome next month. The Romans are promised the society of Prince HUMBERT and MARGHERITA, his gentle consort, with that little sprig of royalty, the baby Prince of NAPLES, the whole of the coming Winter. Men, and particularly women, wish to have something to idolize, and the prospective Queen of Italy is sweet and beautiful enough to satisfy the loyal devotion of the rougher sex, while the hereditary Prince is manly enough to win the friendly admiration of women. The Romans have before them a Winter full of music and smiles and parliamentary eloquence.

THE SEASON.

Now we are enjoying the delicious Italian Autumn weather, in praise of which we have so often sung a song. The sky is of a soft blue, clear as crystal. The grapes are all gathered, and with enough reserved for the table for three months, the rest are trodden into the crimson juices which are to help to keep our hearts cheerful for another year. The harvest is bountiful enough to satisfy the most devout and watchful expectations. Croaking despondency has hushed its prophecies of failure, for there is wine enough for all, and the song of satisfaction is sung, as in the good old days. Italy must ever thank God for its wine, which has saved the nation from the excesses of intemperance which have cursed the Northern race.

ANGELICO.

THE INVISIBLE EMPIRE.

What the Kuklux Klan Really Is—Some Stubborn Facts—Interview with a Captured Member—How the Klan was Recruited—Punishments and Penalties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sunday, Nov. 5, 1871.

No efforts have been spared by the Democratic Press, North and South, to deny the existence of the "Invisible Empire" as the Kuklux Klan is called. The local Press throughout this State have steadily persisted in distorting all sorts of outrages against the law when committed by negroes, and never failed in making full report of any of the short-comings of the Republican Party; they have been loud-mouthed in abusing the Republican administration of the State, and have made wholesale charges which have never been sustained; but while they have not been backward in opposing alleged corruption in the Republican Party, they have not been honest enough to condemn organized murder and outrage committed under the cover of darkness and disguise. The Democratic Press has even condemned Republican journals when they reported these murders, and asserted that the whole thing was done for political effect, and was without foundation in fact. The truth is that the story of murders, burnings and whippings committed by the Klan has never been half told, and that the victims of Kukluxism may be numbered by hundreds. The complete organization of the Klan throughout the upper portion of the State, the exile of leading Republicans, and the lack of an unprejudiced and liberal population have done much to suppress the doings of the Klan. But the Democratic Press are beginning to assert as their belief that the Klan does exist in the State, but the outrages have been exaggerated, and that the Klan has only acted as a vigilance committee to punish crime, because the Courts of the State have not been able to mete out justice. This is all very well for an excuse, but they do not say that they are still prompted by the spirit "that a black man has no rights that a white man is bound to respect." As for Courts, in the upper portion of the State they have always been in operation, and the law has been administered by Democratic Judges.

But the law did not satisfy these black hearted villains, because it did not allow them to whip and abuse colored men as when they were slaves. Cases are very rare where in all these "negro outrages" that white men have not in some way been the aggressors. If the Kuklux is what the Democrats assert, "nothing more than a vigilance committee," why do they deal out punishment under the cover of darkness and disguise, and bound by oaths of secrecy. I think, however, I shall be able to show your readers that all this is false, and the real object of the Klan is to put down the "Radical Party." Members of the Klan in various sections who have confessed, agree on this point, but differ in their statements as to oaths and rites administered. In the main they are substantially the same, as only one mode of recognition exists throughout the South. The following facts in reference to the Klan have been elicited from members from Spartanburg County who have "confessed their sins:"

CORRESPONDENT—Were you a member of the Kuklux Klan?

KUKLUX—Yes, Sir, I was.

CORRESPONDENT—What induced you to join?

KUKLUX—I was forced to join.

CORRESPONDENT—How were you forced?

KUKLUX—A party of disguised men, armed, came to my house at night to whip me, the first time they came I showed fight and they left, but they came again when I did not expect them and whipped me with hickories.

CORRESPONDENT—How was it you joined after being so badly whipped?

KUKLUX—I was smarting under the whipping, and to escape another one and through advice of friends, I joined the Klan, so that I could live in peace.

CORRESPONDENT—Was that the usual way of making men join?

KUKLUX—Yes, Sir, when they would not join of their own accord.

CORRESPONDENT—Did you know any of the party who whipped you?

KUKLUX—No, Sir, not at the time; but after I joined the Klan and was sworn to secrecy, I found that my own brother-in-law was in the raiding party.

CORRESPONDENT—Why did you not bring the matter before the officers of the law?

KUKLUX—Because if I did they would have killed me.

CORRESPONDENT—Do you mean that you would have been killed if you had them arrested?

KUKLUX—Yes, Sir; we were sworn to protect each other, and anything done against a member of the Klan would have been brought before the Grand Klan, and I would have been killed by its order.

CORRESPONDENT—What was this Grand Klan you speak of?

KUKLUX—The Grand Klan was the principal or head Klan of the country—all subordinate Klans reported to the Grand Klan.

CORRESPONDENT—What was the difference between these Klans?

KUKLUX—Well, the Klans were, as far as I know, all alike so far as officers and organization went—the Grand Klan did most of the killing, the other Klans did the whipping and only killed when ordered to do so. You see, when any of the members did anything against orders it was reported to the Grand Klan, and they ordered him to be either shot or whipped.

CORRESPONDENT—What! You say they shot and whipped members of the Klan?

KUKLUX—Yes, Sir, when they did not obey orders. We knew that if we did not carry out orders we would receive the same punishment we had been ordered to inflict. Why, Sir, they had a regular whipping post at Limestone Springs, to whip men who did not obey orders.

CORRESPONDENT—Do you know anything about the Grand Klan?

KUKLUX—I know this much—J. BANK LYLE was the Grand Chief of the Grand Klan, and JIM MOORE was Monarchal Chief.

CORRESPONDENT—Who is this Mr. LYLE you speak of?

KUKLUX—He's the member of the Legislature from Spartanburg County. JIM MOORE keeps a store at Limestone Springs.

CORRESPONDENT—Are you afraid to return to Spartanburg County?

KUKLUX—Yes, Sir. None of the party who gave themselves up will return to Spartanburg, unless the Government protects us. Our lives would not be worth a cent, if we went back without being protected.

CORRESPONDENT—Please state what was the object of the Klan?

KUKLUX—As near as I can remember the base of the Klan was, first, humanity, justice and honor; second, to aid a brother in distress; third, to put down the Radical Party, and to restore the principles that WASHINGTON fought to establish.

CORRESPONDENT—What do you mean by "the principles that WASHINGTON fought to establish?"

KUKLUX—We believe this is a white man's government, and none but white men should rule.

CORRESPONDENT—That is what I supposed; now give me the oath of the Klan as near as you can remember, if you have no objection.

KUKLUX—None at all; it was as follows: "You swear, upon your own accord and free good will, before the immaculate Judge of heaven and earth, that you will not divulge, or cause to be divulged, any signs, secrets, bywords, or grips belonging to this Order. If you do you must expect at the hands of your brothers, death! death! death!"

CORRESPONDENT—You spoke of committees. What were they for?

KUKLUX—Well, you see, when any member did not obey orders or said anything against the action of the Klan he was brought before these committees and they passed sentence upon him, and if the Klan agreed by a two-thirds vote with the Committee, the Chief appointed a raiding party to whip the offending member. If they thought the punishment deserved was death it was sent before the Grand Klan for their action. The Committees also acted on all sorts of complaints, and also directed how, where and when people should be whipped, and who should be whipped into joining the Klan.

CORRESPONDENT—Were you on any whipping raids?

KUKLUX—Yes, Sir; I was on fourteen besides the big raids on Spartanburg and Rutherford.

CORRESPONDENT—I have heard of that Spartanburg raid. Please tell me something about it.

KUKLUX—Well, you see, a man named MACABEE was sentenced to be hung by the Court for killing a nigger. This man belonged to the Grand Klan, and JIM MOORE, the Monarchical Chief of the Grand Klan said he wanted MACABEE down to Limestone Springs to kill niggers, and so orders were issued to the Klans to meet a mile and a half below the railroad in an old field, near Spartanburg Court-house; there was to be 300 men on that raid, but somehow only 150 came disguised. We never went on raids to get whipped.

CORRESPONDENT—What did these disguises look like?

KUKLUX—The masks, as a general thing, were not all alike; in some places the mask covered the whole body, but in our section we had masks made of red flannel which covered the head and neck. Horns were made of this flannel, stuffed with cotton; pieces of white cloth was sewed about the eyes to make it look horrid at night. Cow tails, horse tails and the like, were fastened to the mask, and sometimes the horns were trimmed with ribbons; anything that would make us look ugly was added to the masks.

CORRESPONDENT—How about that Rutherford raid?

KUKLUX—There were 125 men on that raid. We went to get BATE CARPENTER, who printed a Radical newspaper, and JIM JUSTICE, a lawyer and a Republican. We broke up the printing-office, but didn't get CARPENTER. We got JIM JUSTICE, and they hit him with the butts of their pistols until they most killed him. They gave him over 100 lashes beside. A good many of the men who were on that raid are now in jail.

CORRESPONDENT—Did you ever see a woman whipped?

KUKLUX—I have been on two or three raids when women were whipped; they had been giving out that they knew some of the Klan and the raids they had been on; but after that they didn't say much about Kuklux nohow; ALFRED BLACKWELL's wife was whipped because she left her husband, and Mrs. HARRIS was whipped for misbehavior; the Kuklux went into all sorts of devilitry; my brother-in-law, RICHARD JOLLY, was distilling brandy; he had a license to distil and had made a smart chance of brandy and didn't want to pay the tax, so he made up a raiding party from our Klan to steal the brandy; she told them where the brandy was and where to put it when they stole it; so the party went down and took the brandy and when the revenue officer came down he told him the Kuklux made a raid on him and took it, so he didn't pay the tax.

CORRESPONDENT—Were there many rich men in the Klan?

KUKLUX—Mighty nigh all of them was in the Klan, I reckon, but they did not do much raiding. They planned what to do and furnished the stock and ammunition to do the raiding with, but Mister, I'm getting sorter tired, and if you will come around again I will tell you more about raiding.

This ended my interview, and I promised to return and bring along a little tobacco. How correspondents desiring to tell the truth can assert that no Kuklux exists, and that the reports are exaggerated, is more than I can conceive. I lay it to the fact that they only visit a certain class, known as the leading men, and regarded as "high-toned gentlemen," hear their story, and write accordingly. The only way to understand the true condition of things is to stay in a particular section, hear both sides of the question, and investigate for yourself, taking into consideration the objects and prejudices of both parties. Correspondents "on the wing" will never be able to get hold of facts as they exist.

A. W.

A Boy's Letter About Chicago.

The Philadelphia *Post* publishes the following letter, written by a bright little Chicago boy of ten years:

CHICAGO, Oct. 9, 1871.

DEAR MATTHEW: No one can imagine how large the fire is, and I am not going to attempt to describe it. As the fire is raging I am composing the following verses:

CHICAGO.

City of fire, wrapped in flame,
It is useless to name
The extent of a fire, which commenced in one small flame.
Oh! how men, women and children wish it would rain;
It would keep many creatures from pain.

People who once were vain
May never be vain again
Eight miles of buildings wrapped in light,
So light that it does not seem like night.
A river so red! Is it turned to blood?
No; its bed still consists of mud.

What do I hear? Boom! boom!
The blowing up of many a room.
The fire can be stopped none too soon.

I will finish these verses in my next letter. I hope all are well. Your affectionate friend,

WILLIAM W. N——.

The Petition for Rossel's Pardon.

A telegraphic dispatch was yesterday sent from this City addressed to M. THIERS announcing that a petition for the pardon of ROSSEL, one of the convicted leaders of the Paris Commune, is in circulation among the French residents, and already covered with numerous signatures.

CITY AFFAIRS.

The Common Council.

The members of the present Common Council have not yet determined whether they will quietly resign their positions in favor of the newly-elected members, or contest the question. They have held several caucuses on the subject, but have arrived at no decision. It is generally believed, however, that they will make no fight, but surrender quietly. The truth of the rumor published in a morning paper, that the members of the Board of Aldermen would call on the Mayor to reappoint them under the threat of impeachment, was denied positively by the President of the Board.

Is Sweeny to be Arrested?

A rumor was current, yesterday, that the Bureau of Municipal Corrections had accumulated evidence upon which they proposed to ask for the arrest of PETER B. SWEENY. When Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR was asked about it he failed to give any direct denial to the rumor, saying that "he had not authorized any one to circulate the report."

Resignation of School Commissioner Isaac Bell.

Mr. ISAAC BELL yesterday placed his resignation of the office of School Commissioner in the hands of the Mayor. Mr. BELL finds that the duties entailed on him as a member of the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction are sufficient to employ all his time.

More Resignations Expected.

It is rumored that resignations of a very important character will soon be placed in Mr. HALL's hands. Yesterday the Mayor would see no one, except Messrs. ISAAC BELL and HENRY HILTON. A number of other persons who called at his office returned disappointed.

The Case of Ingersoll.

Nothing new transpired yesterday in regard to the contemplated arrest of INGERSOLL. The Sheriff was absent from his office at a funeral and could not be seen. It was reported, however, that the new order of arrest would probably reach the Sheriff's office to-day.

McComb's Dam Bridge Closed.

A communication has been sent to the President of the Department of Parks, by the engineer in charge of the repairs to the bridge over the Harlem River at McComb's Dam, to the effect that the bridge in its present condition is dangerous to travel upon, and that accordingly it will be closed today.

Examination of Applicants for Admission to the Bar.

The Committee appointed by the Supreme Court to examine applicants for admission to the Bar will meet in the General Term Room on Tuesday next, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of examining such applicants as shall present themselves for that purpose.

A Probable Homicide on Election Day.

The Eleventh Precinct Police were informed, yesterday morning, that JAMES PAIR was lying at his residence, No. 727 East Ninth-street, in a critical condition, caused by a wound on the head, inflicted by one JAMES CONCKLIN, during a fracas election night, in Avenue C, near Ninth-street. CONCKLIN has not yet been arrested.

The Old Ladies' Home.

The Old Ladies' Home of the M. E. Church received its annual donation visit, last evening. Rev. THOMAS GUARD and other distinguished speakers addressed the meeting. Within the last twelve months ten persons have died in the institution whose united ages amounted to 731 years, being an average of seventy-three years each.

Business Women's Union.

An association, entitled "The Business Women's Union," filed a certificate of incorporation in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The objects of the association are stated to be "to provide comfortable homes at a moderate cost, for women who support themselves by the labor of their minds and hands, and to secure to such women proper social and educational advantages, and assist them in obtaining employment." The Trustees for the first year are Anna C. Field, Laura F. Beecher, Lucretia A. Potts, Martha A. Howland, Kate Hillard, Jane M. Wilson, Sarah A. Eppendorff and Caroline B. Chambers.

Arrests for Cruelty to Animals.

Yesterday the following arrests were made by the officers of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals: JAS. FITZGERALD, of No. 55 Goerck-street, horse having two large sores under saddle; PATRICK GARVEY, No. 529 Twenty-eighth-street, similar offense; ALFRED BENNETT, of No. 833 Madison-street, Brooklyn, driving a horse with two fearful looking wounds under the collar; JOHN GRAHAM, driver of one of MABBOTT's coal-carts, large ulcerated sore under saddle. All the prisoners were committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

Investigating the Election Frauds in This City.

Complaints against fraudulent voters and dishonest inspectors still continue to pour into the Special Committee representing the Democratic General Reform Committee, whose headquarters are at the office of Mr. LAWRENCE, at No. 25 Nassau-street. Each case is being separately investigated, and when the facts are discovered to be sufficient to hold the accused the evidence will be presented to the District-Attorney. It was reported yesterday afternoon that a number of mysterious arrests had been made for frauds on election day, and that the prisoners had been lodged in Ludlow-street Jail, but on inquiry of Mr. TRACY, the Warden, the report was found to be without foundation.

The Shocking Condition of Our Streets.

In Pearl-street, at the junction of Coenties-slip, the roadway is caved in for the space of thirty square feet. In some parts the holes are over a foot in depth. The cobble-stones are lying about in all directions. Every day accidents are happening to men and horses. Last week one truckman was pitched off his vehicle, and had his skull fractured, and died a few days afterward. The merchants petitioned the Street Commissioner, three weeks ago, to repair the road, but no notice was taken of the appeal. In South-street, near Oliver, are two large holes in the middle of the road. At the corner of Oliver-street, the flag-stone covering of a cess-pool has been removed, making the way exceedingly dangerous. At Peck-slip, the roadway is also in a fearful condition, and along Broad-street to Hanover-square there is hardly a yard of level pavement.

The Noe Contested Will—A Decision in the Case Rendered by the Surrogate—The Paper Admitted to Probate.

Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate, yesterday rendered his opinion in the matter of the contested will of ELOISE J. C. NOE, deceased, in which, after reviewing at length the points in the case and the objections urged during the trial, it is decided to admit the disputed paper to probate. Mrs. NOE, by her will, made during her last illness, after leaving certain bequests to relatives and others, bequeaths the remainder and greater portion of her estate to her husband, DANIEL W. NOE. The will was contested by relatives, who alleged mental incapacity, fraud in the execution and undue influence exercised by the husband. It was also urged during the trial that the testatrix was immoderately addicted to the use of stimulants, and was intoxicated when the will was executed. On all these points the Surrogate clearly sets forth in his opinion that the contestants, from the evidence adduced here, failed to make a case, and therefore admits the will to probate. The decision is based entirely upon the facts in the case, and the opinion bears evidence that the questions arising have been carefully considered.

James Irving Held to Bail.

The indictment against IRVING having superseded all the habeas corpus proceedings, IRVING was brought down from Ludlow-street Jail, handcuffed, yesterday afternoon, to plead to the indictment in the United States Circuit Court. When arraigned, in answer to the usual question, he pleaded not guilty. Mr. SPENCER then asked that the prisoner be admitted to bail. Judge DAVIS opposed this, on the ground that DOWLEY, the Deputy Marshal alleged to have been beaten by IRVING, is in a critical condition, and might not recover. Judge WOODRUFF said that he would give an opportunity between that time and 3 o'clock to ascertain the condition of the injured man. Dr. PLACE, of No. 307 East Broadway, examined DOWLEY's wounds, and at the reassembling of the Court testified that though the man was very much lacerated, he did not think he would die. IRVING was then admitted to bail in $10,000, JOHN J. BRADLEY, the City Chamberlain, and FORBES HOLLAND becoming his bondsmen.

Under the United States laws the extreme penalty for resisting, or resisting and assaulting an officer in the discharge of his duties, is two years' imprisonment, and a fine of $3,000. There is no penalty for killing such an officer, and if DOWLEY should die, IRVING would be amenable only under the State laws for the killing. He could, however, be punished, as already stated in the United States Courts, for the resisting and assault, and then turned over to the State Courts to answer for the killing.

After a consultation with Gen. McDOWELL the matter relating to IRVING's removal to a fort was left in abeyance for the present. An attempt was made by the counsel of IRVING to induce Coroner YOUNG to send a physician from the Coroner's office to examine the wounds of DOWLEY and take his ante-mortem, avowedly with the object of removing the case from the United States Court into the hands of the County officers. The Coroner refused.

Judge Barrett's Services in the Suits Against the Ring.

The following letter from Judge BARRETT tells its own story:

No. 20 NASSAU-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that the canvass is over, and that corrections of misstatements reflecting upon character cannot be construed into electioneering devices, I feel that it is due to my friends to set them right with respect to the oft-repeated assertion that for my services as counsel, I received $10,000 from the "Committee of Seventy."

The facts are these: The services of Messrs. S. W. FULLERTON, W. C. BARRETT, J. H. & R. H. STRAHAN were secured by Mr. FOLEY before the formation of the Committee of Seventy, and prior to my return from Europe. Upon my arrival I was retained by Mr. FOLEY as special counsel. Mr. FOLEY paid Mr. W. C. BARRETT and myself in all $400. Upon the favorable decision by Judge BARNARD, the Committee adopted the suit, and $10,000 was appropriated to defray Mr. FOLEY's entire expenses. Of this sum Mr. FOLEY retained $935 to repay his actual cash outlay, in which was included the above-mentioned $400. The sum of $4,931 was paid to Mr. J. H. STRAHAN for his heavy disbursements and well-earned fees, and for the fees of Messrs. FULLERTON and R. H. STRAHAN. The balance, $4,134, was paid to Mr. W. C. BARRETT, my partner, Mr. REDFIELD, (who assisted me personally upon the law of the case,) and myself. The precise sum received by me was $1,653 60. For this, under the circumstances, nominal fee, I, as leading counsel in the case, labored for weeks, by day and night, to the entire exclusion of all other business, and performed services for which, to an ordinary client, I would reasonably have charged at least the $10,000 which I have been taunted with receiving.

The Subcommittee, consisting of Gen. BARLOW and Gov. SALOMON, who conferred with me upon the subject, bear me witness that, while unwilling to place a lower estimate upon the services of either my associates or myself, I repeatedly offered, if the Committee felt unwilling or unable to bear these expenses, freely to resign my part of them, and in addition to contribute from my own funds to the employment of other counsel. These are the exact facts with respect to the $10,000.

Subsequently the Committee retained Gen. BARLOW, Messrs. W. H. PECKHAM and A. R. LAWRENCE and myself as its general counsel, and having adopted the policy of paying for professional or expert labor, handed each of these gentlemen, as well as myself, a retainer of $1,000. This I accepted very reluctantly, feeling that, if paid at all, the retainer should have been much larger. From that time until the present, I have declined all other retainers, have entirely abandoned my private professional business, and, without further compensation, have devoted myself exclusively to the cases initiated prior to Mr. O'CONOR's retainer, and also to searching for evidence and facts.

I trust that the journals which from imperfect information, have done me injustice upon this subject, will be good enough to give publicity to this communication.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. C. BARRETT.

A Chapter in the History of a Communist General.

The history of the late Communist revolution in Paris is replete with incidents of a personal and highly interesting character. Many of the distinguished officers who figured in the Commune ranks were compelled, on the eve of the occupation of Paris by the Versaillists, to leave the city, among others Quartermaster-General GUSTAVE MAY and his brother, ELI MAY, Division Quartermaster. These gentlemen had previously been engaged very extensively in the diamond trade, but at the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war, volunteered in the service of their country. Subsequently they entered the Commune army, and by the energy and ability they displayed soon occupied foremost positions in the army. On leaving Paris they fled to Switzerland under assumed names, and here they were fortunate enough to secure a friend who brought them a large quantity of jewels from their Parisian stock. These they carefully sewed up in an inside vest, and still *incognito*, fearing they should be "extradited" if their names were known, traveled through Germany in safety and finally arrived in London. There they met their mother, who was several times arrested, and who informed them that the bulk of their property was confiscated. After a short stay in England they determined to emigrate to America, and arrived here toward the end of the Summer. On their landing they were taken charge of by a Custom-house officer, and not knowing the language and still fearful of extradition, they again concealed their real names. Finding, however, that their arrest was for smuggling, they freely detailed the circumstances connected with their flight, acknowledged that they had given false names, and expressed their anxiety for examination. They were brought before a United States Commissioner, and were committed in default of $10,000 bail. After repeated examinations the District-Attorney found that the theory of the prosecution was untenable, and it was abandoned. A proceeding was then commenced in the District Court for the forfeiture of the jewels, and the May brothers were again represented as in the criminal investigations, by SIGISMOND KAUFFMAN, Gen. PRIOR and Mr. SANDERS. The defendants claimed that they did not propose to smuggle the diamonds, but were willing to pay the legal duties upon them. The District-Attorney confessed that the defense appeared to him not inconsistent, and if their general story corresponded with that of the Custom-house officer, he would proceed no further with the case. A conference with that officer resulted in the corroboration of the defendants' statement, and the case was then abandoned. The jewels were returned to them on the payment of the usual duty. Gen. MAY purports to write a history of the two sieges of Paris, and is confident that he will represent the scenes and incidents connected with them truthfully and faithfully. He was for a lengthened period a contributor to ROCHEFORT's journal, the *Marseillaise*, and is said to possess considerable literary ability. He denies that the atrocities attributed to the Communists—the massacre of the Archbishop of Paris in particular—could properly be laid to their charge, but says they were perpetrated by a maddened rabble in defiance of Commune law. The Communist soldiers, he asserted, endeavored to save the Archbishop from the fury of the mob, but were overpowered and many of them seriously injured. The stories of other crimes committed in their name he describes as gross misrepresentations.

Particulars of the Brutal Attack on Inspector Ducey—Alderman Barker Calls to His Assistance Two Convicts—Narrow Escape of Mr. Ducey.

Mr. JOHN DUCEY, of No. 350 West Seventeenth-street, who acted as Republican inspector in the Fifth District of the Seventeenth Ward on election day, and who was brutally assailed by a gang of rowdies on that day, was yesterday visited by a representative of the TIMES. Mr. DUCEY appeared to be suffering very much from his bruises, and with difficulty made the following statement: He said that he was in company at the polls with a Mr. MCMAHON, and they were never absent from the ballot-box for an instant. On the morning of the election, Mr. BARKER, who is the present Assistant Alderman of the Sixteenth Ward, came there, when Mr. DUCEY challenged a man whose appearance he suspected. Mr. BARKER said he shouldn't do anything of the kind. Mr. DUCEY said he would do his duty, whereupon BARKER crying, "I'll kill you," &c., caught him by the collar. The voter, whose name was MCKENNA, he had arrested. When he arrived at the Station-house Captain KILLALEE said, "I'll not lock the man up for you." It was finally agreed that they should ascertain if the residence given by this man, MCKENNA, was correct. On the way they met JOHN DUFFY, who keeps a low bar-room at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Seventeenth-street. To him BARKER said, "I want you to put a head on that fellow and lay him out." Here Mr. DUCEY went into a long statement of the case, showing that when he went to one house supposed to have been the residence of the illegal voter, MCKENNA, he was met by DUFFY and two desperadoes calling themselves "Pop Tigh" and "Burkie," who attacked him in the most brutal manner. These two fellows, TIGH and BURKIE, have but lately been released from the State Prison, where they were confined for homicide. Mr. DUCEY received four very severe wounds on the skull and one over the right eye. He says that no man could have behaved more bravely than did Officer HILL on the occasion, and that had it not been for the officer's assistance he would have been murdered. The conduct of BARKER, who was the instigator of the violence, Mr. DUCEY says, was simply infamous.

Relief for the Western Sufferers.

The subscriptions for aid to the sufferers in the West, received by the Chamber of Commerce Relief Committee, from Nov. 6 to Nov. 9, amount to $1,380 98, making a grand total of $881,989 67 received thus far.

A Sound Passenger Awakes Suspicion of Unsoundness.

A singular incident occurred on the steamer *Bristol*, Wednesday evening, as she was going through Hell Gate, on her passage from this City, which the Boston *Traveller* thus relates:

"A well-dressed gentleman of about thirty-five years of age, was standing with other passengers on the upper deck. Hailing a tug-boat which was close at hand, he inquired of the captain if he would pick him up if he should jump overboard. Receiving an affirmative reply, greatly to the surprise of the passengers, who supposed he was joking, he did jump overboard, going down feet foremost as skilfully as if he were the original SAM PATCH, come to life again. There was much screaming and some fainting among the ladies who saw the feat, and it was so long before he came to the surface, far in the rear of the vessel, that the cooler ones looking for his reappearance, feared he had struck some of the sunken rocks in the channel. Finally he came up, swam after and picked up his hat, which was floating away, and was then taken aboard the tug. His reason for this daring act is a mystery."

GEN. ROBERT ANDERSON.

Incidents Attending the Evacuation of Fort Sumter—Statements by a Southern Writer.

In an article occasioned by the recent death of Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, the Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* says:

"The writer of this, by invitation of Capt. HARTSTENE, who had command of the evacuation ceremonies at Sumter, was present on that interesting occasion, a jubilee on water never before witnessed in this country. We came out of the fort with its commander, and subsequently, in the pilot-house of the steamer *General Clinch*, to which he and his command were first transferred, had a long and pleasant interview with the vanquished soldier. He was most unhappy about the differences that had sprung up between the Government and his native South. His situation as a Southern man had been more trying, but he considered the highest obligation upon him was to do his duty as a soldier without reference to his feelings. He declared to us that no circumstance could have induced him to fire upon his fellow-countrymen except in defense. The first shot came from them, and was directed at the flag which he was put there to protect; hence no alternative was left him. We inquired what would be his policy when he reached Washington; he replied that all his labors should be on the side of peace. In any event, he had no heart, he said, for war upon his own countrymen, and he never did again enter the field.

We inquired of Major ANDERSON why he abandoned Fort Moultrie after his positive engagement with a committee of South Carolinians not to leave it. His reply was, that mutual obligations were entered into—he to remain, and the Carolinians not to disturb him while in possession of the fort. He believed those who gave the assurance acted in good faith, but they could not control others. He left Fort Moultrie under reliable information that without the consent of the authorities of Carolina, a plot had been formed in Charleston, by the more impulsive portion of the population, to attack the fort in the rear. He had unquestionable evidence that such an expedition was on foot, and believing that the work was not defensible, he evacuated it and transferred his garrison to Fort Sumter.

And just here, it may not be uninteresting to relate another circumstance in the same connection. Late in the evening, after the *Isabel* had left for the bar with Major ANDERSON and his garrison, the steamer *General Clinch*, with a large and enthusiastic crowd on board, turned her prow toward the city. The capture of the fort and garrison was on every tongue, and the wildest rejoicing pervaded the vessel, many believing the war at an end and Southern independence accomplished. On deck there was a pile of cotton bales, and when nearing the wharf, we discerned Capt. HARTSTENE reclining on the top of them, evidently musing, and apparently taking no part in the general enthusiasm. Passing by, we addressed him, and inquired if he felt unwell under the fatigues of the day. 'No, not sick,' he remarked, 'I was only occupied with serious thoughts of the future while the rest are enjoying the present. I am a Southern man, and sympathize with my people in their wrongs; but I have long been in the service of the United States and know her spirit and power. I was only thinking how terribly she would avenge this dishonor to her flag.'"

The Bishop of the New Episcopal Diocese of Central Pennsylvania.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Nov. 10.

The clergy and laity of the new Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Central Pennsylvania have made a good beginning in dealing with the important measures awaiting their action. There can be but one opinion respecting the election, to the episcopate, of Rev. MARK ANTONY DE WOLFE HOWE, D. D., rector of St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia. Dr. HOWE is a native of Bristol, R. I. His father, Hon. JOHN HOWE, was a distinguished lawyer of that State. His uncle, Bishop SMITH, of Kentucky, is Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. Dr. HOWE graduated at Brown University in 1828, during the Presidency of Rev. FRANCIS WAYLAND, D. D. At the age of twenty-one he became head master of one of the public schools of Boston, a position which he subsequently relinquished to accept that of tutor of the Latin and Greek languages in Brown University. In 1832 he was ordained deacon by Bishop GRISWOLD, by whom he had been baptized in infancy, and in after years confirmed. In the Autumn following his admission to the diaconate he took temporary charge of St. Matthew's Church, Boston, from which he was soon called to the rectorship of St. James' Church, Roxbury. Shortly after assuming this charge he was ordained to the priesthood. In 1836 he became rector of Christ Church, Cambridge, but within a twelvemonth he was recalled to his former parish, where he remained till 1846, when he accepted the rectorship of St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia. In 1850 Dr. HOWE was elected Secretary of the General Convention, a post which he filled with marked ability during a period of twelve years. In 1865 he was chosen missionary Bishop for the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Nevada, but declined, believing that the time had not then arrived for sending a Bishop into that region, an opinion subsequently fully sustained by facts. During the session of the General Convention in New-York, three years since, Dr. HOWE was spoken of by the secular Press of that city as "one of the shining lights of the Church." He combines in an eminent degree the necessary qualifications for the due discharge and fulfillment of the solemn duties and responsibilities of the episcopate. In social life he is essentially a Christian gentleman. As a pastor he has held for twenty-five years the undivided affection and the constantly augmented respect of his people; as a scholar and preacher he stands second to no man in the ministry of the American branch of the Church Catholic, while his administrative power, an essential talent in a Bishop, is of the highest order. Of New-England ancestry, the Bishop elect is one who, by his personal appearance, manner, conversation and professional ability, constantly recalls those pastors of Puritan days, who exercised over the stern, resolute and thoughtful fathers of the Republic an ascendancy which is almost unknown in these latter days in America, and which they owed solely to their own superiority of intellect and elevation of character.

The wisdom of the choice made by the Convention, now in session at Harrisburg, will commend itself to all who are acquainted personally or by reputation with the distinguished divine upon whom it has fallen. In other words, the new diocese cannot fail to receive the cordial congratulations of the Church at large.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A group of Legitimists have subscribed for a gold pen value 50 000 francs, to be presented to the Count DE CHAMBORD on New-Year's day. The pen is already made, and exhibited privately by M. LANGLOIS, the artist who executed a design for a sword of honor which Marshal MACMAHON declined to receive.

The Emperor of Brazil visited the great Italian novelist, MANZONI, recently. After the aged MANZONI had expressed his gratitude for the honor done him, the Emperor replied, "It is I who feel honored in having been received by you. Ages to come will remember ALESSANDRO MANZONI, whilst a few years will efface the memory of DON PEDRO D'ALCANTARA."

The new French *Dictionnaire de l' Académie* which is now being prepared, will consist, like the earlier editions, of two volumes, but of much larger size, and with greatly increased contents. It is expected that the first volume, down to the letter E, inclusively, will be completed about the middle of 1872, and it will be about three or four years before the second is published. The work is brought out under the direction of M. PATIN, who has for his principal collaborateurs, among the Academicians, M. DE SACY, M. SAUDEAU, M. CAMILLE DOUCET, now relieved from his duties as dramatic censor, and M. MIGNET, the author of the *Histoire de la Révolution Française*. This new edition will be the seventh edition of this famous dictionary.

"Some fishermen," says the *Constitutionnel*, "brought up in a sweep-net, a few days ago, near the Pont Royal, a shapeless mass covered with sand and shells, which they sold for a few francs to a dealer in antiquities on the Quai Voltaire. When the purchaser had carefully removed the earthy envelope, he discovered that he had in his possession an antique vase of the purest style. It is of an ovoid form, and the embossing represents a dance of satyrs and bacchantes beautifully executed. The material of which the work is composed is the Corinth bronze, the secret of which has been lost, and which in SENECA's time, was already worth several times its weight in gold. The valuable object just found is supposed to date from the occupation of Lutetia by the legions of CÆSAR and LABIENUS."

The Belgian journals relate that a horrible murder was committed on Oct. 22, at Sempt, a village between Vilvorde and Malines, by a woman named POPELU on the person of her husband, a wood-sawyer, aged between thirty-five and forty. For some time past she had been observed by the neighbors to be laboring under violent excitement, caused, as it was supposed, by jealousy. On Oct. 21 there had been an altercation between the man and his wife, but they retired to rest as usual. But at 4 in the morning the woman rose, and, taking up a large hatchet, dealt her husband such a blow on the head that death was almost instantaneous. The eldest of three little girls, aged six, who slept in the room, being awakened by the noise, asked her mother what she had done, and the mother replied, without any emotion, "I have killed your father!" At 6 the girl went out to inform the neighbors, and the woman took to flight. She was soon after traced to a small wood near the village. On finding herself discovered, she threw herself into a stream to avoid being captured, but was taken out and secured.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 10.

By Judge Ingraham.

Abner Miller vs. Mary A. Sutton; motion denied with $10 costs to defendant.

Abner Miller vs. Mary A. Sutton; motion denied.

By Judge Brady.

Bunn vs. Messinger; motion denied with liberty to renew on payment of $10 costs.

Crotty vs. Horan; injunction dissolved; order to be settled on notice.

Rosenheim vs. Frank; motion denied. See opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 10.

By Judge Spencer.

Drew vs. Jones; case referred.

Mayer vs. Schneider; order granted.

Crane vs. Crane; case referred.

Alyea vs. Freese; order granted.

Frost vs. Pilliard; complaint dismissed.

Barnsdorff vs. Bliss; motion denied.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Tobias Simon vs. The Narragansett Fire Insurance Company; memorandum for counsel.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 10.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Hayes vs. Willie; motion to vacate injunction order; motion denied, and motion to set aside writ of *ne exeat* denied.

Hughes vs. Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company; case resettled.

By Judge Loew.

Mary E. Crout vs. George W. Crout; decree of divorce granted.

Spelman vs. Luidheim; motion granted with $10 costs to plaintiff to abide event. See memoranda for counsel.

Francis J. Doyle vs. Lucretia Doyle; decree of divorce granted.

By Judge Robinson.

Rowe vs. United States Fire Extinguishing Company; motion that appellant give further security on appeal denied, with $10 costs.

Sutherland, Receiver, vs. Marine National Bank; demurrer sustained, with leave to amend on the usual terms.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 211.—*Perrin and Perrin vs. United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—The appellants claimed compensation for property destroyed at Greytown, in Central America, by the bombardment of that place by the sloop-of-war *Oyane*, in July, 1854. The appellants were then and are now French subjects, and, as appears by their petition, their Government declined to press the claims of French subjects for indemnity for property destroyed by that bombardment. The Secretary of State, having been applied to, also refused compensation, on the ground that the Government is not liable for such claims. The Court below dismissed the petition on demurrer, holding that it had no jurisdiction of the subject matter, and that foreigners domiciled in foreign countries must share with the citizens of that country in fortunes of war. The appellants insist here that war did not exist with Greytown at the time of the bombardment, and that therefore this theory is erroneous. War could not exist with Greytown, and did not exist with Nicaragua, and hence the bombardment was not in the exercise of belligerent rights, because if there was no war there could be no exercise of belligerent rights.

W. W. Boyce for appellants; Attorney-General Akerman and Assistant Attorney-General Hill for the Government.

No. 202.—*New-Orleans and Ohio Railroad Company et al. vs. Mellen, Trustee, and the United States.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Kentucky.—In a settlement of accounts between the United States and one Thornberry, the latter transferred to defendant in error, Mellen, a number of coupon bonds of the Railroad Company, in trust, to secure his indebtedness to the United States. The bonds were secured by mortgage given in 1858 and 1860, upon all the property of the Company, real and personal, including personal property to be acquired thereafter. Some of the coupons being overdue, Mellen and the United States commenced suit to foreclose the mortgage, making Thornberry and all the bondholders, and one Trimble, trustee of the mortgages, defendants. Trimble was ordered to defend on the part of all the bondholders not named, and against whom process could not issue. The mortgages were foreclosed and the bonds became the property of the United States. On appeal it is here contended that the Court below adjudicated the question between the Government and the bondholders, without any pleadings on which a decree could be based. Trimble, it is said, did not so represent certain unnamed bondholders as to bring them within the jurisdiction of the Court. It is also insisted that there was error in the disposition of the case on the merits, even if the matter was before the Court so as to bind all parties by the decree.

John Carlisle and J. D. McPherson, for appellants; B. H. Bristow, for Government.

No. 206—*Scott vs. United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This is an appeal from a judgment in favor of the United States, in a suit brought by Scott on a contract with the Government, made by Col. Noble, Assistant Quartermaster, by which Scott agreed to furnish transportation to the Government in the West in 1866. A balance was alleged to be due, which the Government declined to pay, claiming that the amount asked was for transportation not within the route for which the contract was made. The Court below found the defense well founded, and the judgment was for the United States. The appeal insists that there was error in the construction of the contract. Case submitted on the printed briefs by E. L. Stanton and N. P. Chipman for the claimant, and by C. H. Hill and B. H. Bristow for the Government.

No. 203.—*Townsend, Executor, &c., vs. Choppello.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin.—The appellant filed his bill to foreclose a mortgage and bond executed by the appellees to Frederick Bronson, of New-York, executor of Arthur Bronson. The mortgage and bond were executed to secure a part of the purchase money of certain premises in Lafayette, Wis. One Bostwick, of Galena, Ill., by and through whom the business was transacted, was the agent of Bronson, and as such received several installments as they became due, and receipted for them in the name of Bronson. Bostwick failed, having a portion of the money so received, in his hands. The appellant refused to credit the appellees and mortgagors with the money in the hands of Bostwick, and alleges that Bostwick was not the agent of Bronson, and was not authorized to receive payments, except the first one. The Court below found that the agency existed, and that the money in Bostwick's hands should be credited to the appellees. The appeal insists that the Court below erred in its rulings upon the evidence, and in its conclusions as to the facts.

John J. Townsend, for appellant; M. M. Cothren and G. W. Larkin, for appellees.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10.—This Court meets at the Capitol on Monday, Nov. 13. The following is the calendar for that day: Nos. 635, 636, 318, 363, 364, 366, 369, 371. No. 635 is The People vs. Purcell, and No. 636 is McCord vs. The People.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.—NOV. 10.

Before Judge Curtis.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT TRANSFER OF PROPERTY.

Charles Holstein vs. James B. Trumble and John Trumble.—This is an action to recover $1,000 damages resulting from a seizure of property by defendants alleged to belong to plaintiff. It appeared from the testimony that John Rackow sold out his business to plaintiff, with the understanding that the latter should pay all Rackow's debts. Plaintiff paid some of the debts, but not all, omitting among others the defendants'. Rackow subsequently engaged in the business of a cabinet-maker, and defendants, in an action and under an attachment against him, levied on and sold property claimed to belong to plaintiff. The defense is, that the transfer of the business from Rackow to plaintiff was made in fraud of creditors.

The case is still on.

H. Wehle for plaintiff, Harnett and Flanagan for defendants.

Brooklyn Election Returns—Some Changes.

By the returns received at Police Headquarters, yesterday, it appears that NELSON SHAMMAN, the Republican candidate for Auditor, has been elected over O'BRIEN, Democrat, by 708 majority. BERGEN, Democrat, according to the returns, is elected Collector of Taxes by thirty majority. This shows a change in his favor of 130 votes. BURROWS, the Republican nominee, will contest the position. The Democrats now concede the election of Col. MORTON, Republican, to the Assembly from the Seventh District. It is believed several other important concessions will be made before the existing excitement goes over.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A. M.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Deg. Fahrenheit....	40	43	45	46	44
Stand of bar. in inch.	29.77	..	29.60	..	29.47

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, deg. Fahrenheit, 44.

An Involuntary Communist.

A Communist of the name of MARIGOT, who appears to have played a very varied rôle during the insurrection, has just been condemned to death at Versailles. MARIGOT, who was formerly a corporal in the army, was in prison when the revolt broke out; he was forced to join the Commune; he was instrumental in saving the Bank, the Théâtre Français and several private houses from destruction, and yet he fought with such obstinacy against the regulars, that out of 800 men he commanded 700 were killed or wounded.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Card from Mr. Woltman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article in your paper of today, headed "Sixth Senatorial District," among other things it is asserted that "CHARLES E. LOEW came forward, and demanded the nomination of HENRY WOLTMAN, the Ring consented," &c., &c. I desire in the most positive manner to contradict the statement. Mr. LOEW was opposed to my taking the nomination, and persistently urged me not to accept it. I became a candidate after much persuasion on the part of Mr. THOMAS J. CREAMER, who declined the honor himself, and I was only induced to accept it after the most positive assurances from him that he would exert himself, and pledged his friends, to the utmost of their ability to assure my election. How he redeemed his promise is now patent to all, particularly his constituency in the district.

HENRY WOLTMAN.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 10, 1871.

A Shameful Job.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would call your attention to the Mutual Gas Company, of which E. K. GARRISON, is President, and PETER B. SWEENY and W. M. TWEED are the prominent directors. The Company are now putting their pipes through Fifth-avenue, and for over ten days a pile of surplus earth and stones has remained in the middle of the street opposite Delmonico's, the passing vehicles causing clouds of dust in dry weather, and on rainy days the foot-passenger is obliged to wade through mud a foot deep. This Company is not satisfied with the privileges of tearing up the street on our most prominent avenue, but are replacing the paving-stones in a most inefficient manner. The consequences will be that, in a very short time the avenue will be full of ruts.

CITIZEN.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 6, 1871.

The Worst Managed Car-Line in New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am one of the daily sufferers on the Hudson River Railroad. I live in Hastings, and used to get down town in an hour and a quarter. Now, under the improved arrangement, I am an hour and forty-five minutes, at least. That interesting Fourth-avenue road claims forty-five minutes from the Astor House to the Grand Central Depot. The distance ought to be done in thirty minutes. Then, on the line of Harlem Road, we are always waiting for trains, and nearly running into trains, and otherwise amusing ourselves on the road. Rumor says that these three roads "kill a man a day" now between Forty-second-street and Harlem River. Depend upon it there will be a terrific accident on this track before long. In this new depot we supposed that we should have the privilege of stepping into trains from the platform; but no, Mr. TOUCEY compels us on the afternoon trains to go down into a hole and cross a track and then find our train. Each train now is a long train of grumblers. For my part, I shall emigrate to New-Jersey.

HASTINGS.

The Public Schools.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As your journal has taken the lead in exposing the corruption which has so long and so grievously afflicted our City, as you led the van in the assault by which the thieves and their allies have been routed and utterly demoralized, let us hope you will still further lend your assistance and aid in re-establishing each and every Department of our City Government on a basis that will secure in them all an efficient, economical and honest administration of affairs.

I need not state to you the condition of our City schools. But a short time ago they were admirably conducted, and did efficient service in the education of our children. There were some inefficient and some incompetent teachers; but the majority were industrious and capable, and new appointments were made only when the applicant for position had been carefully examined and found worthy. But within the past three years the Ward Trustees elected have been Tammany men, and the logical result has been that their appointments have been made from their own personal or political favorites. The persons so appointed have been, as a rule, unfit for their positions, and in many cases have been crowded in against the remonstrances of Principals and the City Superintendents. You will know the history of the present Board of Education, alias "Department of Public Instruction." They were appointed to do the bidding of Tammany, and they have done it faithfully—in more than one instance they have appointed teachers whom the City Superintendent has refused to license, or has licensed under compulsion. There is now a vacancy in the Vice-Principalship of Male Grammar School No. 19, in the Seventeenth Ward. The Ward Trustees have nominated a man whom the City Superintendent declares to be unfit for the position, but whom the Trustees intend to force in, if possible. Other similar instances might be cited. By the late City Charter, our honorable (?) Mayor is to appoint, for five years, trustees to fill the vacancies which will occur Dec. 31. Is he a fit person to make such appointments?

Mr. Editor, we have gone far astray from the right way in the management of school affairs and reform is sadly needed. The Department of Public Instruction should be kicked out of existence as summarily as was the Board of Education, whom they superseded. Let us return again to popular election as the mode of selecting our local and general School Boards, and then we may hope that the able and faithful teachers will be at least as well paid and favored as the incompetents who hold positions only because it suits the interests of some politicians who secured their appointment.

We look to the TIMES to move in this matter, and trust we may not be disappointed.

Yours, very respectfully, B.

The Condition of Georgia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1871.

Since my arrival here I have had ample opportunity to obtain extended observation concerning the political condition of the State, and the policy to be adopted by the new administration. Gov. CONLEY is an upright and able man, and the people believe that he will execute the laws faithfully and impartially. In his message, just delivered, he urges upon the Legislature "the importance of maintaining the public faith inviolate." He says "no State in the Union has maintained a higher or more unsullied character for integrity, and the faithful performance of her obligations in connection with all financial matters, than our own beloved Georgia; and whatever may be the burdens to which we are now subject, and whether wisely or unwisely incurred, we should meet them with that spirit of integrity and honor which has always characterized the people of Georgia, and their representatives who have been our predecessors, and which will, I trust, always continue to be a subject of just pride. Let it never be said that the State of Georgia has violated her plighted faith, or failed to regard as sacred and to meet promptly all her legal and moral obligations."

These views of the Governor are warmly approved by both political parties. Whatever differences of opinion there may be between leading Republicans and Democrats, they both agree as to the importance of preserving the State credit without blemish or reproach. The unanimous public opinion in this respect is based upon solid ground; for the people realize the fact that it is the credit which their State commands in the home and foreign money markets, to which they are indebted for their present railway system. Without such credit, the railroads which now traverse the State east and west, north and south, affording an outlet for the products of her varied industry, would not have been built; and years would have been required to accomplish results which have now been achieved in so short a time. The railroads have made agriculture profitable. They have given animation and life to business of all kinds. They have increased the population by immigration. They have added to the aggregate wealth of the State by drawing hither new capital and new energies. In a word, the beneficent influence of the railways of Georgia is felt at every fireside in the State, and therefore the people are firm in support of the good name and credit of "their own beloved Georgia," as being the origin and source of their present commercial success and prosperity.

AN OBSERVER.

A Burglar Caught at His Work.

On Thursday night JOHN MOORE was caught in the act of rifling the closets in the kitchen of the residence of Mr. JAMES H. WALTERS, No. 250 West Fifty-fourth-street. He had plate and china of the value of $300 packed up ready for removal. He was arrested by Mr. WALTERS and given into the custody of an officer. Justice COULTER, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, locked him up for trial in default of bail.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 10.

FIRST BOARD.

$11,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C..116⅝	10	Bk. of Republic...113
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.111⅛	25	Fourth Nat. Bk...109
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.111⅜	100	Spring M. Coal... 67
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.113⅝	100	Pac. M. S. S. Co... 45⅝
5,000	Tenn. 6s, old.... 66½	200	do. bet. call. c. 45⅛
1,000	Va. 6s. Cons.... 64⅝	1100	do.......... 45⅛
33,000	S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July... 35	2230	W. Union Tel. b.c. 63⅞
2,000	do.......... 35⅛	10	Am. M. U. Ex.... 58⅛
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue...... 93	50	Wells-Fargo Ex. b.c 54
4,000	Mo. 6s........ 96	100	Erie Railway...... 30⅝
1,000	La. 6s, L. bds... 61	100	do...bet. call. 30⅛
2,000	N. Y. 7s, B. L. R. 108⅛	100	do.........b3. 30⅞
10,000	B'klyn 6s, W. L. 93¾	10	Erie Pf.......... 70
2,000	Ga. 7s........ 90	300	N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 90⅝
500	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 91	300	do.......... 91
3,000	Cen. P. Gold bds. 102⅝	10	do.......... 91⅛
2,000	U. Pac. 1st...... 89⅛	11	L. S. & Mich. S... 86
9,000	do.......... 89¼	200	do...bet. call. 84¾
2,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s. 101⅛	100	do.......... 84⅝
3,000	Alb. & Sus. 2d.. 92½	20	L. S. & M. S. S. b.c 78¾
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d. 88	200	Chi. & N. W...... 61
4,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div.... 87	300	do...bet. call. 61⅛
1,000	Tol., P. & War. 1st, E. Div.... 91⅛	400	do..........c. 61⅛
10,000	Ohio & M. C. bds 92⅝	200	Mil. & St. Paul... 56½
1,000	do.......... 92¼	100	do.......... 56⅝
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st 86⅞	100	M. & St. Paul Pf.. 77½
6,000	do.......... 87	50	Tol., Wab. & W... 62
		150	P., Ft. W. & C. G. 96
		65	Chi. & Alton...115⅝
		10	Morris & Essex... 95
		100	Col. C. & Ind. C... 18

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.111⅛	10	N. Y. C. & H. R... 91⅛
40,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.113⅝	300	do...bet. call. 91⅛
25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.114	300	do.......... 91⅛
4,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.114⅝	400	Erie Railway...... 31⅛
25,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40 C.109⅝	100	do...bet. call. 31⅛
5,000	N. C. 6s, S. Tax. 15½	100	L. S. & Mich. S. 85½
500	S. Car. S. 6s, n., Jan. & July.... 34⅛	100	do...bet. call. 85⅝
3,000	do.......... 35⅛	200	do.......... 85⅛
3,000	Tenn. S. 6s, old. 66½	200	Clev. & Pitts......123⅝
15,000	U. Pac. 1st M... 89⅝	50	Chi. & N. W...... 61⅝
10	Continental Bank. 99	300	do...bet. call. 61⅛
100	Quick. M. Co...b. c. 18⅜	100	N. J. Cen.........107
200	Pac. Mail......b. c. 45⅝	5	do..........107⅛
50	do.......... 46	50	Chi. & R. I.........102
300	West. U. Tel..b. c. 64⅜	25	C., C., C. & Ind.... 85⅛
1000	do.......... 64⅜	500	Tol., Wab. & W... 61⅝
100	do.......... 64⅝	25	P., F. W. & C. guar. 95⅛
		100	H. & St. Jo........ 64
		200	do.......... 63

FRIDAY, Nov. 8—P. M.

The price of Gold has been lower today than for a long time past, touching 111½. The opening quotation was 111⅝@111⅝, the extremes of sales 111⅝@111½, and the closing rate 111⅝@111½. This decline below 111½, which has latterly been the limit of each considerable decline, seems due partly to the condition of the Gold loan market, and partly to the more cheerful tone of the dispatches from the European money markets. Yesterday's gain in specie at the Bank of England is followed by a respectable increase in the reserves of the Bank of France. Gold has reached a lower premium in Paris—perhaps 1½ ⅌ cent., only, and the influence of the growth of a hopeful feeling is reflected on the London quotations, both for Consols and our own Government securities.

The market for Foreign Exchange has been rather firmer today, with prime Sterling rated at 108⅝@108⅞ for sixty-day drafts, and 1 ⅌ cent. higher for sight bills. The amount of business is moderate, and not seriously affected by the ease of Gold loans, which cost some small interest for carrying.

The lower range of the Gold premium caused a somewhat less steady feeling in the Public Funds, for a time in the middle of the day. The later quotations, however, show decided steadiness, and the bids are as good as those of yesterday, with an advance in the 1868s to 114⅝. The Currency Sixes have derived a small advantage from the lower quotation of Gold, and are marked up to 112⅝@112⅞. The 1867s were quiet at 114.

The Stock Market has been irregular today, with alternations of great dullness and moderate activity. The opening sales were about the level of last night's quotations. Western Union, 64; Pacific Mail, 46; New-York Central, 90⅞; Lake Shore, ex dividend, 84⅞@85, and the new Scrip, 78⅞; North-western, 61; Rock Island, 101½; Wabash, 61⅝; Ohios, 38⅞, and Union Pacific, 24⅞. Lower prices were made during the forenoon in many cases; 63⅞ for Western Union; Pacific Mail, 45⅛; 84⅝ for the new Lake Shore stock, and 61⅛ for Wabash. From these points a better business sprang up, with a pretty general improvement in prices, and much of this was in turn lost in the later part of the day. Western Union ranged from 63⅞@64⅝@64@64⅛; New-York Central, 90⅞@91⅝@91⅛; Lake Shore, ex dividend, 84⅝@86@85⅛; North-western, 60⅞@61@60⅝; Rock Island, 101½@102@101⅝; St. Paul, 56⅝@56⅛; St. Paul Preferred, 77⅛@77⅝@77; Wabash was especially feverish, 61½@62½@61⅛@62⅛@61⅝ again; Ohios varied from 38⅝ to 39⅝ back to 39, and then 39⅛; while Union Pacific was comparatively quiet at 24⅞@25. Erie opened at 30⅞, fell to 30⅛, recovered to 31⅛, touched 30⅞ on a second decline, and finally rose to 31⅛. Hannibal and St. Joseph declined to 63, a fall of 6 ⅌ cent. since noon of last Saturday; and Canton was in demand at 71½ all day, with some transactions at the price. Pacific Mail rallied to 45⅞, but fell again to 45@45⅛; the sellers' options made in advance of the closing of the transfers beginning to fall due, and thus increase the supply of stock in circulation. As the net result of the day, there is an advance of a quarter to a half ⅌ cent. in Western Union, New-York Central, Lake Shore, (the new Stock,) Rock Island, Wabash and Ohios. On the other hand, Pacific Mail loses nearly 1 ⅌ cent., North-western a half and the St. Paul Stocks about as much. Union Pacific makes a slight gain. The old Stock of Lake Shore is disappearing from the records, as the necessary operations connected with the Scrip are got out of the way; it sold today at 102⅞, and afterward as high as 104⅛, and 104 was still bid.

The Investment Railroad Stocks were steady and dull. The demand for good Railroad Bonds continued unabated, both at the stock Exchange and privately among the brokers. The Central Pacifics were 102⅞, and Union Gold Bonds 89⅛. The June and December issue of Kansas Pacifics (Gold Sixes) are in good demand for export, and worth about 85½@85⅛.

In State Bonds there is a better feeling about Tennessees, which carried the bids, after the second session, up to 67 for the old issue, and 66⅛ for the new. Virginia Consols were somewhat lower, and offered at 64⅝; North Carolinas and Missouris were steady, and some recovery was noted, at the afternoon session, in the South Carolina new bonds of January and July, at 35⅛ bid, with none offering under 36⅛. There is no further change to report later.

Money was in comfortable supply to the brokers at six ⅌ cent. through the morning and early afternoon; toward 3 o'clock lenders were satisfied with five ⅌ cent. This ease in the supply of daily accommodation did nothing to check the decline in prices this afternoon; and we can only call the market at the close dull and without special sign of strength. There is perhaps more animation in Western Union than in anything else, but nobody is enthusiastic, and buyers do not act with confidence.

After the late Boards, the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING PRICES—NOV. 10.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	109⅞	109⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅛	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅛	114⅛
American Gold	111⅛	111⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅛	108⅝
N. Y. C. and Hudson	91	91⅛
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	86⅛	86⅛
Reading	109	109⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	101⅞	101⅛
North-west Common	61⅛	60⅞
North-west Preferred	90	89⅞
Pacific Mail	46⅞	45⅛
St. Paul Preferred	77½	77
St. Paul Common	57⅛	56⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	39	39⅛
Toledo and Wabash	61½	61¾
Western Telegraph	63⅞	64⅛
Erie	31	31⅛
Union Pacific	24⅛	24⅞
Lake Shore, old Stock	103	103⅝
Lake Shore, Ex-Scrip	85	85½
Lake Shore, Scrip	78⅝	79⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	116⅝	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	113⅝
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	116⅞	5-20 reg., '67	113⅝
5-20 reg., '62	111⅜	5-20 coup., '67	114
5-20 coup., '62	111⅜	5-20 reg., '68	113⅝
5-20 reg., '64	111⅛	5-20 coup., '68	114⅝
5-20 coup., '64	111⅜	10-40 reg.	109⅛
5-20 reg., '65	111	10-40 coup.	109⅛
5-20 coup., '65	111⅝	6s Currency	112⅝
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	113⅝		

And the following for the Miscellaneous Shares dealt in at the Stock Exchange:

Del. & Hud. Canal	118⅝	Quicksilver Min. Pf.	23⅝
Md. Coal Co.	23	Mariposa Min Co.	1
American Coal	45	Mariposa Min. Pf.	1⅛
Spring Mount. Coal	67	Adams Express	86
Canton Co. Balt.	71	Wells-Fargo Express	53
N. J. Land Imp. Co.	72	W.-F. Express Scrip	2
Con. Coal of Md.	40⅛	Am. M. U. Express	58⅛
West. Union Tel.	64⅛	United States Ex.	57
Quicksilver Min. Co.	18	Pacific Mail	45⅝

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10.

Gold receipts	$1,099,486 16
Gold payments	2,605,924 25
Gold balance	66,364,519 29
Currency receipts	2,460,006 30
Currency payments	370,980 24
Currency balance	6,765,482 77
Customs	444,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 10.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	98	..
City 6s, new	101	..
Camden and Amboy	129½	130
Pennsylvania Central	57⅛	57⅞
Reading	109⅛	109⅝
Lehigh Valley	59⅝	60
Catawissa Preferred	45⅞	46
Philadelphia and Erie	24½	..
Northern Central	39¼	..
Lehigh Navigation	34¼	34½
Lehigh Gold Loan	91¾	91⅞

The earnings of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad for the week ending Oct. 31, were $24,614, including $20,714 88 from freights.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company has voted to issue one share of new stock at par for every six shares of stock held by stockholders of record at the close of business on the 18th inst. The new stock will not be entitled to the next dividend.

The Midland Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Messrs. GEORGE OPDYKE & Co., No. 25 Nassau-street, are inviting the attention of investors to a variety of securities, for which they have been chosen negotiators, comprising county, municipal and railway bonds. Of the latter, one is issued by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railway—a Road which, when completed, will contribute largely to the prosperity of this City, and also furnish much needed transportation facilities to a section of our State whose growth has hitherto been retarded by the absence of a market for its products. The line is now rapidly approaching completion, over 300 miles of it being finished and regular trains being in prosperous operation over the greater part of the distance. The projectors of the enterprise have received substantial proof of the zeal of the friends of the Road in the generous subscriptions which have been made to the stock and bonds of the Company. The towns along the line of the Road have, in their corporate capacity, alone subscribed to stock amounting to about $600,000. The timely aid thus afforded has enabled the officers of the Company to have their work executed in the most substantial, economical and expeditious manner. There is every reason to believe that the securities of the Midland Railway will ultimately be eagerly sought after by judicious investors, as are now those of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railway.

The same firm also offer the First Mortgage Seven ⅌ cent. Gold Bonds of the New-Jersey Midland Railway, indorsed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad; the First Mortgage Eight ⅌ cent. Gold Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railway, indorsed by the State of Alabama; the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railway, indorsed by the Pennsylvania Railroad; the First Mortgage Seven per cent Gold Bonds of the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway, and the First Mortgage Seven ⅌ Cent. Gold Bonds of the Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway. The last named Road runs from Keokuk, Iowa, to Fort Kearney, Nebraska, and forms a link in a new through route to the Pacific, which, it is claimed, will be about 100 miles shorter than any existing route of connected lines. We commend these securities to the attention of capitalists who are desirous of investing their November interest.

W.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS
OF THE
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

Within a year the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD will be in operation as a through line from the Atlantic to the Ohio, crossing the great iron beds of Virginia and the remarkable coal deposits of the Kanawha Valley. After its Western connections are completed, it will form a favorable and popular through route between the coast cities and Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New-Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago and San Francisco.

We are now selling the last of the FIFTEEN MILLION GOLD LOAN, secured by mortgage on the whole railroad property. These bonds combine perfect safety with a fair income, and a prospective advantage in their future market value. Holders of Five-twenties, or other high-priced securities, can exchange for these bonds, and realize a handsome increase in the amount of their invested principal and their annual income, without impairing the security of their investment.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS are issued in $100, $500, $1,000, either coupon or registered; interest six per cent. gold, payable May and November. Price, for the present, 93 and accrued interest from Nov. 1. We recommend them to our friends and customers with the same confidence with which we have always recommended the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT and the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS.

We continue to buy and sell CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and fully expect they will, in time, reach the price of Five-twenty Bonds. They are dealt in at all the principal money centres of the world. The Company have none left, and can issue no more on their main line, as the amount was fixed by act of Congress at $25,885,000. The property pledged to secure the bondholders is worth fully one hundred million dollars; the net receipts of the road for the year will be nearly three times the interest payments thereon.

We buy and sell FIVE-TWENTIES, TEN-FORTIES, EIGHTY-ONES, and CENTRAL OR WESTERN PACIFICS, or receive them in payment for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS at their current market price.

Deposit account of banks, bankers and others received, on which we allow four per cent. interest. Checks payable on presentation, without notice, the same as at a national bank.

HARVEY FISK, FISK & HATCH.
A. S. HATCH.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $13,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

☞ MISSOURI, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—This road runs between the Hannibal and St. Jo Railroad and the Burlington and Missouri River Railway, and will be a rival of these roads and of the Rock Island and North-western Railroads. It passes through a tier of counties west of the Mississippi, whose statistics promise a larger business than some of its above-mentioned rivals enjoy. All the said rival enterprises are profitable and successful to an eminent degree. It is pushing forward with rapidity, has much road finished, and presents a solid security for its present issue of bonds.

We offer them at 90 and accrued interest.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) GOLD.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

In denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the United States.

These Bonds are being rapidly absorbed by investors and capitalists, and but a small amount remain untaken. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad, which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the Bonds have a further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted from 101 to 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., RECOMMEND THE BONDS OF THE
RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD
IN EXCHANGE FOR 5-20S. THE INVESTOR ADDS 25 PER CENT.
TO HIS CAPITAL, AND 47½ TO HIS INCOME.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 10, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	32	Tar, hhds.	29
Bees-wax, pks.	1	Resin, hhds.	1,809
Cotton, bales	2,598	Oil-cake, pks.	450
Dried Fruit, pks.	201	Beef, pks.	2,397
Eggs, bbls.	901	Cut-meats, pks.	694
Flour, bbls.	10,455	Grease, pks.	23
Wheat, bushels	125,257	Lard, pks.	541
Corn, bushels	22,800	Stearine, pks.	20
Oats, bushels	65,805	Butter, pks.	3,725
Barley, bushels	29,866	Cheese, pks.	3,350
Grass-seed, bushels	1,852	Tallow, pks.	31
Flax-seed, bags	42	Lard-oil, bbls.	25
Beans, bbls.	127	Peanuts, bgs.	182
Beans, bags	113	Starch, boxes	450
Peas, bushels	240	Sumac, bags	350
Corn-meal, bbls.	100	Tea, half-chests	339
Corn-meal, bags	286	Tobacco, hhds.	86
Hemp, bales	31	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	669
Hops, bales	64	Whisky, bbls.	496
Leather, sides	3,281	Wool, bales	282
Spirits Turp., bbls.	276	B. E. Peas, bags	46

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Mercurious*, for Galway—15,156 bushels Wheat, 15,977 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Rosa B.*, for Cork and orders—31,283 bushels Corn.

By the brig *Arnold*, for Santander—1,328 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Arica*, for Havre—21,769 bushels Wheat, 4,800 Staves.

By the brig *T. A. Darrell*, for Montevideo—152 bbls. Resin, 50 bbls. Pork, 10 boxes Bacon, 7 tcs. Hams, 35 boxes Axes, 61 pks. Machinery, 2 boxes Commodes, 191 pieces Mahogany, 52 cases Tobacco, 25 hhds. Tobacco, 119 pks. Drugs, 48 kegs Ink, 10 bbls. Peas, 43 pks. Hardware, 300 bbls. Plaster, 25 boxes Maizena, 12 pks. Handles, 5,011 feet Lumber, 15 bales Wick, 20 cases Milk, 2,150 boxes Starch, 10 kegs Potash, 50 cases Turpentine, 521 cases Chairs, 100 cases Plows, 5,380 bushels Corn, 5 cases Pianos, 25 bags Pepper, 3,680 bushels Corn.

And from Philadelphia for Antwerp, by the ship *Athenais*, 319,037 gallons Refined Petroleum....And for Genoa, by the brig *Harry Virden*, 133,649 gallons Refined Petroleum.

COFFEE—Dull and nominal as to price.

COTTON—Has been in less demand for early delivery, and Ordinary and Good Ordinary grades have been quoted off in price ⅛c. ⅌ ℔.; sales, 3,098 bales, (of which 174 bales were to arrive,) including 1,762 bales to shippers, and 1,336 bales to spinners. For forward delivery sales were made of 11,900 bales basis Low Middling, opening firmly, but closing in favor of buyers. The sales included, last evening, for December, 100 bales at 18 5-16c., 900 bales at 18⅜c., 200 bales at 18 5-16c., 100 bales at 18⅜c.; January, 500 bales at 18 7-16c., 300 bales at 18⅜c.; February, 100 bales at 18 11-16c., 400 bales at 18¾c.; March, 100 bales at 19c.; April, 100 bales at 19⅛c. And today, for November, 100 bales at 18c., 100 bales at 18 1-16c., 200 bales at 18c.-December, 600 bales at 18 5-16c., 2,500 bales at 18⅜c.; December and January, 100 bales each at 18⅜c., together; January, 1,200 bales at 18⅜c., 700 bales at 18 7-16c., 300 bales at 18⅜c., 700 bales at 18 7-16c., 300 bales at 18⅜c., 200 bales at 18 7-16c., 100 bales at 18⅜c., 300 bales at 18 7-16c., 200 bales at 18⅜c., 300 bales at 18 7-16c.; February, 100 bales at 18 11-16c., 100 bales at 18¾c., 100 bales at 18 11-16c., 100 bales at 18⅝c., 100 bales at 18 11-16c.; March, 200 bales at 19c.; April, 100 bales at 19 3-16c., 100 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19 3-16c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: November 18.05c., December 18.25c., January 18.42c., February 18.72c., March 18.91c., April, 19.18c. The receipts at this port today were, 2,598 bales including 4 from Baltimore, 140 bales from Newbern, 1,882 bales from Norfolk, 572 bales per rail. The receipts at the shipping ports today were (as far as reported) 8,178 bales, and thus far this week were 90,760 bales, against 95,287 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 555,093 bales, against 678,056 bales same time in 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Good Ordinary	17⅛	17⅜	18	18⅛
Low Middling	18⅛	18⅜	18¾	19
Middling	18⅞	18¾	19⅜	19⅜
Good Middling	19⅜	19⅝	20¼	20½

COAL—Has been in moderate demand at steady prices, including Liverpool Gas Cannel Coal at $13; do. House do., $20; Newcastle Gas, $8 ⅌ ton of 2,240 ℔s.; Anthracite, $5@$6 50 per ton for cargoes.

FISH—Trade has been dull and prices have not varied essentially. We quote: Dry Cod at $4 75@$5 75 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $13@$17; No. 2 do., $9 50@$11; No. 3 do., $7@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $4@$6; Smoked Herring, 30c.@35c. for Scale, and 20c.@23c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been extremely dull since our last, and prices have been depressed and irregular, under increased offerings. Sales have been reported since our last, of 8,100 bbls., all told, including very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 30; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 60@$7; very good to fancy at $7@$7 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 45@$6 85; poor to very good shipping brands round hoop Extra Ohio, $6 75@$7 35 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl.	$4 40@$5 85
Sour Flour	4 75@ 6 15
Superfine State and Western	5 75@ 6 30
Extra State	6 60@ 7 50
Extra City, shipping brands	6 65@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 60@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 75@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 30@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 45@ 6 85
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 90@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 60@10 25

Southern Flour has been in slack demand at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., at $7 10@$8 10 for ordinary to very good, and $8 10@$10 25 for very good to very choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been less sought after at $4 25@$5 35 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Corn-meal has been inactive at $3 50@$4 10 for White and Yellow Western, $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 35@$4 45 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl; sales, 225 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered less freely and quoted about 1c. a bushel dearer, with a moderate inquiry noted, mostly for export, the outward movement having been favored, to some extent, by the renewed weakness in ocean freights. Winter Wheat has been less confidently sought after, but the better grades have been held with a fair show of firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 134,000 bushels, all told, including White Western at $1 64@$1 73; Red and Amber Western at $1 55@$1 64, chiefly at $1 56@$1 58½ for common to fair Red, and $1 61@$1 64, afloat, for Amber do.; No. 1 Spring, $1 56; No. 2 Spring, $1 51@$1 54 for Chicago and Milwaukee, chiefly at $1 51@$1 51½ for Chicago, and $1 53@$1 54 for Milwaukee, afloat; White Genesee at $1 64@$1 72; Red and Amber do., $1 57@$1 62½, ⅌ bushel....Corn has been moderately sought after at about previous quotations, with a limited offering of prime samples, particularly afloat. Sales have been reported since our last of 78,500 bushels at 81½c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 78½c. for do., in store, 77c.@79c. for new do.; 81c.@83c. for Yellow Western, in store and afloat; 82c.@92c. (nominally) for White Western, in store and afloat....Rye has been depressed and irregular, on a limited inquiry. Sales were reported of small lots of State at 92c., and of Western at 87c.@87½c....Barley has been in good demand and again quoted firmer; sales have been reported since our last of 47,000 bushels Canada West at $1 04½@$1 06 ⅌ bushel....Barley-malt quiet at former quotations....Oats have been in reduced supply and quoted dearer, with a fair inquiry noted. Sales have been reported since our last of 75,000 bushels at 54c.@54½c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 52½c. for straight do., in store; 49c.@52c. for Black; 54c. for State; 54c.@56c. for ordinary to choice White Western and White Ohio, from track, store and afloat, chiefly at 55c. for choice White Ohio, in store.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales today 200 bales Bagging at 14c.; and 400 rolls domestic do. on private terms.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in demand and steady at $1 05@$1 10 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 55 for local use, ⅌ 100 ℔s. Straw has been inactive at from 55c.@$1 10 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—There has been a pretty free movement in Jute Butts, of which 600 bales were sold at 3⅛c., currency, and 2,000 bales to arrive, June shipments, at 3⅛c., gold. Market otherwise unchanged.

HOPS—Have been in less demand at easier and irregular prices. We quote crop of 1871 at 35c.@62c.; crop of 1870 at 20c.@30c., and older growths at 9c.@20c. ⅌ ℔.

HIDES—There has been a slow movement in most kinds of stock, since our last, without material change in values.

LEATHER—Sole has been in moderate demand and steady.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—Generally firm and in fair request.

METALS—Pig-iron continues in good demand at full rates; sales, 400 tons Eglenton on private terms; 250 tons Glengarnock, also on private terms, the latter quoted at the close at $35 50. Other kinds of Iron unaltered. Lead and Spelter as last noticed. Of Copper 30,000 ℔s. were sold at 23¼c.@23¾c.; of Zinc, 10 casks American on private terms, and 15 casks Mussulman at 8¾c., gold; of Tin, 10 tons English and 500 boxes Charcoal Terne on private terms. Market firm.

MOLASSES—Of old crop New-Orleans, 170 bbls. were sold from at from 48c.@58c. ⅌ gallon. Foreign neglected. Values essentially unchanged. We quote: Porto Rico at from 33c.@48c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@25c. for old, and 22c.@37c. for new; English Islands, 26c.@39c., and New-Orleans, 35c.@58c. for old, and 60c.@69½c. for new, ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been less active and quoted somewhat irregular, within the range of from $4 75@$4 87 for Strained; sales include 700 bbls. good Strained at $4 87½, from yard; 600 bbls. Strained to good Strained, in lots, at $4 70@$5; and 3,500 bbls. Strained, at Wilmington, on private terms....Tar has been dull at former figures....Spirits Turpentine very quiet at 68½c. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 68½c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $4 62½@$10 ⅌ 280 ℔s., the latter for extra choice White and Window Glass; Tar, $3 50@$4; Pitch, $4 25@$4 50 ⅌ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been very quiet in the local market on the basis of 22⅞c. for Standard White, early delivery; sales, 1,200 bbls. At Philadelphia sales have been reported of 4,000 bbls. Standard White, early delivery, at 22⅝c.; 5,500 do. at 22½c., and 2,000 bbls. do., December, at 22⅞c. ⅌ gallon....Case Oil in moderate request at about former figures, ranging from 27¼c.@28c....Crude, in bulk, has been more active but quoted lower in the local market under more liberal offerings; sales, 2,000 bbls., at 12⅞c.; and rumored 5,000 bbls. on private terms....Shipping Crude quiet at about 17c....Naphtha dull, but held with comparative firmness at 10¾c.@11½c., for Western and City....Creek quotations for Crude down to $4@$4 05 for Upper, and $4 22½@$4 25 for Lower Road deliveries.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather more freely dealt in, but at less firm prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,600 bbls. for early delivery, at $13@$13 25, chiefly at $13@$13 15, for Western Mess; $9 50@$10 for new Prime to Extra Prime; $11@$11 25 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a limited inquiry noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $12 15 for old, seller November; $14 25@$14 37 for new, seller January and February; sales, 750 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand at 5⅝c.@6¼c. ⅌ ℔....Cut-meats have been in some request at 10c.@12c. for Hams, 5¼c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, 7¾c.@8¼c. for Bellies, ⅌ ℔.; sales, 170 pks....Bacon has been in fair demand since our last at about former prices; sales, 490 boxes, for prompt and forward delivery, at 7¾c.@8¼c. here, including some Short Rib, December delivery, at 7¾c....Lard has been quite active for early delivery, at fairly supported prices for the choice grades, with an unusually free call for City; sales have been reported of 1,600 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9⅛c.@10⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅝c.@9⅞c. for Western Steam; 9⅛c.@9⅝c. for new do., part to arrive; 10c.@10⅛c. for Kettle-rendered, and 9⅝c.@9⅞c. for City. For forward delivery no important sales were reported....Beef has been in some demand, within the range of from $7@$11 for Mess, and $11@$15 for Extra Mess; sales, 110 bbls., part new. Tierce Beef has been quite dull, within the range of $15@$18 50 for Prime Mess, and $17@$21 for India Mess, ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams continue in light demand at $23@$24 for prime brands of new, ⅌ bbl. Butter and Cheese have been inactive, within the previous range of quotations.

RICE—Has been quiet at previous prices, including Carolina at $7 50@$8 25; Rangoon at $6 75@$7 25, and Patna, $7 12½@$7 62½, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Clover has again advanced on a fair inquiry from export buyers for prime to choice samples, which are now quoted up to 11⅛c.@12c. ⅌ ℔. Other kinds unchanged; 3,000 bags Calcutta Linseed sold on private terms.

SPICES—Have been quiet but steady, including No. 1 Nutmegs at 97½c.@$1 02½; Mace at $1 45@$1 50; Cassia, 36c.@37c.; White Pepper, 39½c.@40c.; East India Pepper at 18c.@20c.; Ginger at 9½c.@11c.; Pimento at 10c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw have been held with firmness, but have been inactive; sales, 507 hhds. and bbls. and 317 boxes, including 425 hhds. scant fair to good refining Cuba at 8¾c.@9⅛c., chiefly good refining at the latter rate; 42 hhds. Demerara, part at 11⅛c.; 30 bbls. South American on private terms, and 317 boxes Havana Clayed at 9⅛c. ⅌ ℔. We now quote fair to good refining grades Cuba at 8⅝c.@9⅛c.; Porto Rico refining grades from 8⅝c.@9⅛c.; grocery grades Porto Rico at from 9⅝c.@10⅛c., ⅌ ℔.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 9⅝c.@9⅞c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in moderate request at 10⅛c.@12⅛c., as the extremes.

TALLOW—Continues in active request at very firm prices; sales, 310,000 ℔s. very common to choice at 9⅛c.@9⅞c., mainly at 9⅝c.@9⅞c. for fair to prime. Of Stearine, 27,000 ℔s. were sold at 9⅝c.@10⅛c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—Have attracted rather more attention at about previous figures.

TOBACCO—Business has been somewhat brisker at former quotations; sales, 450 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@12c.; 800 cases State Seed Leaf on private terms; 200 cases sundry growths at 15c.@75c., and 300 bales Havana at 98c.@$1 10 ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been more urgently sought after and quoted decidedly firmer; sales, 325 bbls., in lots, at from 90c.@92c., closing at 92c. ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—The demand has been moderate, mostly for medium grades, on the previous basis as to price, as the rule, though, in a few instances, slight concessions have been made to cash purchasers.

FREIGHTS—The market has been less active and rates have been quoted less firm, with a freer offering of berth room, for British ports. The demand has been mostly for Grain and Provisions, with some call for Cotton room. There has been a restricted movement in the line of charters, the bids for Grain and Petroleum having generally been unsatisfactory to owners, who have shown confidence, with a light supply of suitable tonnage available. For Liverpool, the reported engagements included 1,050 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d., mostly at ⅜d., for compressed, by steam, and 3-16d.@¼d., for do., by sail, the inside to fill up; 23,000 bushels Grain, by steam, at 7½d. for Wheat, and 7d. for Corn, ⅌ bushel; 350 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 30s.; 2,500 boxes Cheese, by do., at 35s.; 160 hhds. Tallow, part by sail, at 25s., and part by steam, at 27s. 6d.; 120 tons Oil-cake, by do., in bags, at 22s. 6d. ⅌ ton; 50 tcs. Beef, by steam, at 5s. 6d. ⅌ tierce; also a British ship, 1,421 tons, placed on the berth, for general cargo; a British bark, with Cotton, reported from Savannah, on private terms, privileges extending to the Continent. For London, 35,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 8½d. ⅌ bushel. For Glasgow, 500 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; 600 Oars, by sail, at ¼d. For Cork and orders, a British bark, 330 tons, with about 2,000 bbls. Naphtha, from Philadelphia, (a recharter,) reported without particulars. For Dunkirk, a Norwegian bark, 551 tons, with about 3,300 quarters Grain, at 7s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. For Antwerp, 200 tcs. Lard at 40s.@45s. ⅌ ton; 15 hhds. Tobacco at 22s. 6d. ⅌ 40 cubic feet. For Rotterdam, 250 tcs. Lard, mostly at 45s. ⅌ ton; 2,000 cases Petroleum at 1s. 6d. ⅌ case; and some Pipe Staves at $20. For Cadiz, a Spanish bark, 237 tons, with 1,000 bbls. and 2,000 cases Petroleum, at 6s. and 30c., respectively. One or two small vessels were rumored closed for Petroleum for Gibraltar and orders, Spanish ports, but without reliable particulars. For Odessa, a German bark, 317 tons, (now at Philadelphia,) hence with equal to 2,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 8s. ⅌ bbl. and 40c. ⅌ case. For Constantinople, a German bark, 515 tons, with equal to 17,000 cases Petroleum at 38s., with privilege of Odessa at 37½c., gold, ⅌ case.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 10, 1871.

On yesterday forenoon 39 cars of horned Cattle reached Weehawken Yards. Trade was brisk; prices from 9c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., with one lot sold on live weight at 5c. ⅌ ℔., quality from common to good, 57 ℔s. generally allowed to the cwt., net. On this forenoon at Communipaw Yards trade was slow. The horned Cattle ranged from common to good, prices from 9½c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 6¼ cwt.@9¼ cwt., on 56 ℔s.@58 ℔s. to the cwt., net. Sheep were brisk from 4½c.@5½c. ⅌ ℔.; cull Lambs at 5½c. ⅌ ℔. Hogs rose slightly on a more lively condition of trade; City Dressed from 5¾c.@6¼c. ⅌ ℔.

SALES TODAY.

CONEZ & MCPHURSON sold for W. KELLY, 116 Steers, Ohios, uneven, from 9¼c.@12¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight from 4½ cwt.@8¼ cwt. Also 80 steers, Ohio, medium Cattle, with a good top, from 10½c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; again, for F. KLEMANS, 18 Steers, Ohios, fair Cattle, at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. M. GOLDSCHMIDT sold for self, 116 Steers, Ohios and Kentuckies, mixed rough Cattle, from 10c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight, 7¼ cwt.@9¼ cwt. B. WESTHEIMER sold for self 276 Steers, Virginias, plain Cattle, at 10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; also, 31 Steers, Virginias, fair Cattle at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt. H. MYER sold for N. MORRIS 80 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 10c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6⅛c. SCHUSTER & LAUDERBECK sold for selves 190 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. S. RESENTHAL sold for self 168 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, from 9c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight from 5½ cwt.@7½ cwt. P. CAREY sold for W. V. WOOD 70 Steers, Ohios, nice cattle, from 11c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. J. CHURCH sold for self 55 Steers, Ohios, common cattle, at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; also for W. V. WOOD 108 Steers, Indianas, common cattle, at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt. ULERY & GOFF sold for selves 130 Steers, Kentuckies, nice cattle, at 12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt. J. M. WILLS sold for self 57 State Steers, live weight 47,270 ℔s., at $5 ⅌ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP YARD.

J. N. PIDCOCK sold 200 Sheep, weight 16,630 ℔s., at 5c. ⅌ ℔.; 208 Sheep, weight 15,860 ℔s., at 5¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 189 Sheep, weight 17,700 ℔s., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; 206 Sheep, weight 18,380 ℔s., at 4¾c. ⅌ ℔. KASE & HAUVER sold 76 Jersey Ewes, from 97 ℔s.@103 ℔s. ⅌ head, at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; 30 Jersey Ewes, 118 ℔s. ⅌ head, at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 75 Cull Lambs, weight 58 ℔s. ⅌ head, at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals yesterday at Weehawken Yards: 608 head of horned Cattle, 15 Horses. Gross arrivals for yesterday and today at Communipaw Yards: 2,235 head of horned Cattle, 2,811 Sheep, 4,904 Hogs.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 10.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,700 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring, $8 for Amber Winter, $8 25 for White Winter, $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 48. CORN dull; sales 2 cars Low Mixed at 70c., and 1 car High Mixed at 72c. BARLEY active, the demand being part speculative; sales, 2,000 bushels Up-lake Canada at 92c., and 60,000 bushels Bay Quinte at 95c. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for Bolted, $1 55 for Unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILL-FEED firm; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $28@$30 ⅌ ton. HIGHWINES, 88c.@90c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 11c.; Barley, 9c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson; $5 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 75c.; to New-York, 65c.; to Albany, 58c. RECEIPTS by Lake—3,700 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Barley, 1,755,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—22,500 bushels Wheat, 3,200 bushels Corn, 38,000 bushels Barley, 113,000 feet Lumber. GRAIN on the Canals from Buffalo and Oswego for tide water, yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained—2,033,000 bushels Wheat, 1,223,000 bushels Corn, 1,042,000 bushels Oats, 396,000 bushels Barley, 203,000 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 1 Spring, $1 23@$1 24; No. 2 do., $1 19⅜@$1 20; No. 3 do., $1 10½; Rejected, $1 03½@$1 04; No. 2 Spring, seller November, $1 19@$1 19½; seller last half month, $1 19½@$1 21; December, $1 20. CORN active and higher; No. 2 mixed, 48⅛c.; Rejected, 46⅛c.@47c.; New, seller first half month, 46c.; December, 42@42½c. RYE dull and a shade lower; sales at 60c.; 61c. asked last half month. OATS active and higher; No. 2 at 33⅛c.; seller January, 33⅜c. BARLEY dull and nominal; No. 2 Spring, 54c.; No. 3 do., 45c.@46c. PORK firm and in fair demand; Old, $12 75@$13; seller December, $12 62½@$12 75; January, $12 75@$12 87½. LARD firm and in fair demand; 8⅛c. for new. Dry-salted MEATS—Shoulders, 4⅞c.; Clear Rib, 6⅛c. Box MEATS—Shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib, 6⅛c., delivered first week in December. Green MEATS—Shoulders, 3⅛c.@4c. Live HOGS in fair demand at $3 95@$4 10; choice lots, $4 12½@$4 40. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat, 163,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 63,000 bushels Barley, 10,000 bushels Rye, 11,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 61,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 80,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 Hogs.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10.—WHEAT dull and neglected. RYE nominal. CORN firm and in moderate demand and supply; sales, 800 bushels Western Mixed at 80c. BARLEY active and firm; sales, 7,000 bushels Canada, afloat, at $1; 20,000 bushels Bay Quinte, to arrive, on private terms. Three cars No. 2 Western at 79c.@80c.; 1,900 bushels Mixed State at 83c. OATS dull; sales bag lot State at 53c. The supply of CATTLE equals that of last week, and the market opened strong and fully ¼c. higher; highest price realized, 6⅞c. for extra heavy Beeves; ruling price, 5⅛c.@6⅛c. But few Milch Cows received; market for Sheep and Lambs dull, but no lower; Lambs, 6¼c.@7⅛c.; Sheep, 5⅛c.@6c.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.—FLOUR steady; Family, $6 60@$6 75. WHEAT firm and scarce; sales at $1 40@$1 43. CORN dull and lower; Old, 52c.; New, 45c.@46c. RYE dull and drooping; sales at 75c.@77c. OATS steady; sales at 35c.@40c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged; sales at 65c.@80c. PORK—Full prices asked, but no demand; sales at $12 75. LARD—Demand light; holders firm; sales at 8⅛c.@9c. Bulk MEATS—New, partly cured, 6⅛c.@7c.; 7⅛c. packed; Old Sides, 7c. BACON—Demand light; holders firm; Shoulders, 7c.; Sides, 7⅛c.@7⅝c. HOGS opened firm, but closed dull and lower; sales at $4 20@$4 40; receipts, 4,500. WHISKY steady; sales at 88c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts 255 head, making 5,678 head, or 334 cars against 288 cars at the same time last week; market closes quiet; prices unchanged; sales 60 Ohio steers, ranging from 1,175 to 1,341 ℔s., at $5@$5 50. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts 1,840 head; market dull and drooping; sales 188 Michigan Sheep, averaging 94 ℔s. at $5; 203 Missouri Sheep, averaging 82 ℔s., at $4 62½; 1,005 Ohio Sheep, ranging from 65 to 85 ℔s., at $4 25@$4 65. HOGS—Receipts, 4,083 head; market quiet; prices nominally unchanged, closing with downward tendency; sales, 1,460 head at $4 25@$4 35 for medium to good.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 10.—FLOUR dull and drooping; Extra Spring, $5 75@$6 10. WHEAT firm; No. 2, $1 19; regular, $1 20, seller November; $1 21 seller December; No. 1, $1 21½, cash. OATS firm; No. 2, 33⅛c. RYE—No. 1 higher, 63c. CORN firm; No. 2 Mixed, 48⅛c. BARLEY firmer; No. 2 Spring, 55c. Live HOGS active, $3 60@$4 15. FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour and 18,000 bushels Wheat.

MOBILE, Nov. 10.—COTTON dull; Middling, 17⅛c.; net receipts, 1,560 bales; gross, 1,671 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,261 bales; coastwise, 2,022 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 25,798 bales; net receipts of the week, 10,960 bales; gross, 11,051 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,261 bales; coastwise, 9,706 bales; sales, of the week, 7,600 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 10.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 17⅛c.; net receipts, 1,743 bales; gross, 1,843 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,885 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 24,892 bales; net receipts of the week, 10,642 bales; gross, 10,742 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,232 bales; coastwise, 5,367 bales; sales of the week, 4,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 10.—COTTON in good demand, inside holders, firm outside; Middling, 17⅛c.@17⅝c.; receipts, 3,950 bales; exports, coastwise, 745 bales; sales, 2,671 bales; stock, 55,790 bales; net receipts of the week, 22,375 bales; exports to France, 2,210 bales; to Spain, 780 bales; coastwise, 3,232 bales; to Great Britain, 3,210 bales; sales, 9,000 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 10,530 bales; gross, 11,343 bales; sales, 3,800 bales; stock, 90,343 bales; net receipts of the week, 32,269 bales; gross, 37,742 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 8,725 bales; to the Continent, 1,809 bales; coastwise, 5,608 bales; sales of the week, 24,500 bales.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 10.—WHEAT dull; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 42; no sales; No. 2, $1 36. CORN dull; Old Yellow, 57c.; New, 54c. OATS advanced 1c.; sales at 40c. PETROLEUM steady and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 10.—FLOUR—Demand light; holders firm, $6@$8. CORN, 58c.@60c. OATS dull and nominal. PORK quiet and unchanged. LARD quiet and unchanged. BACON firm and scarce; Shoulders, 8c.; Sides, 8⅛c.@9c.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 10.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 4,119 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,460 bales; exports to the Continent, 576 bales; exports coastwise, 2,222 bales; sales, 3,800 bales.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 10.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 3,183 bales; shipments, 2,275 bales; stock, 1870, 5,745 bales; 1871, 7,450 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 10—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93 for money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91⅝; 1865s, old, 91¾; 1867s, 93¾; 10-40s, 89½.

1½ P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅝; for the account, 93¾.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅝ for money and 93¾ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 91⅝; 1865, old, 91⅝; 1867, 93¾; 10-40s, 89½.

PARIS, Nov. 10—5 P. M.—Rentes, 57f. 35c.

PARIS, Nov. 10—3 P. M.—The Bullion in the Bank of France has increased 7,300,000 francs during the past week.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 10—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened 96⅜@96¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅝d.@9¾d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 60,000 bales, including 9,000 bales for export and 5,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 497,000 bales, of which 111,000 bales are American. The receipts of the week have been 34,000 bales, of which 18,000 bales were American. Actual export, 9,000 bales.

11½ A. M.—BREADSTUFFS—The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 25,000 quarters, of which 17,500 were American.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is quiet and steady; the sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation; the stock of Cotton at sea, bound to this port, is 405,000 bales, of which 83,000 bales are American. BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull; Wheat, 12s. 10d. ⅌ cental for California White. PROVISIONS—Pork, 47s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for fine Western Prime Mess.

5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅝d.@9¾d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 10th inst. have been 13,000 bales. TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady.

Evening.—CLOVER-SEED, 53s.@54s. ⅌ cwt. for American Red. BACON, 36s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Short-ribbed Middles.

LONDON, May 10.—TALLOW, 49s. 6d.@50s. ⅌ cwt.

Evening.—WHALE-OIL, £34, 10s. ⅌ ton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN F. HENRY,
NO. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK,
invites the attention of the trade to his stock of
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PERFUMERIES,
FINE HAIR-BRUSHES,
TOILET GOODS, SOAPS.
Foreign importations just received for the Fall trade.
CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

MINERAL WATERS
from all the leading springs in the United States, including the celebrated SARATOGA "A" SPRING, CONGRESS SPRING, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, (VIRGINIA,) MISSISQUOI, &c., &c.
500 CASES NOW IN STOCK.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES!
Over two thousand different remedies in my catalogue. The largest stock of goods of this kind in any one establishment in the world. Lowest market prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call.
NO. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

GREEN-WOOD.

Lot No. 8,495 for sale. Inquire of C. PATTERSON, No. 33 Park-row.

THEO. MARTINE, MANUFACTURER OF Family and Toilet Soaps, No. 74 Robinson-st., (Park-place.) Manufacturer of the celebrated FLOWER SOAP

DRY GOODS.

CANTRELL'S
BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
NO. 241 4TH-AV.,
BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.

MEDICAL.

CUNDURANGO.
BLISS, KEENE & CO.'S FLUID EXTRACT.
THE WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR
CANCER, SYPHILIS, SCROFULA, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM and ALL OTHER CHRONIC BLOOD DISEASES, is prepared from the genuine CUNDURANGO BARK, from Loja, Ecuador, secured by assistance of the authorities of that country. Sold by all druggists in pint bottles, having on them our name, trade-mark and full directions for use. Price, $10. Laboratory, No. 60 Cedar-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES, CUCKOO, French clocks and sterling silverware, best and cheapest. A. FRANKFIELD, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., No. 523 8th-av., corner 36th-st.

BRUSHES, &C.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at No. 335 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at lowest factory prices. JOHN K. HOPPELI

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS AND LOUTREL, NO. 45 Maiden-lane, solicit orders for blank-books, stationery and printing. Diaries for 1872.

INSURANCE.

AGAIN IN THE FIELD.
THE
MERCANTILE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Office, No. 166 Broadway.
Chartered 1852.

CASH CAPITAL..........$200,000.

Insures against loss and damage by fire, on buildings, merchandise, household furniture, vessels in port, rents and other insurable property, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS:

WM. A. THOMSON,	A. R. VAN NEST,
CLINTON GILBERT,	JOHN C. MARTIN,
B. F. WHEELRIGHT,	FERD. LAWRENCE,
JAMES SUYDAM,	J. B. RUMRILL,
E. H. OWEN,	CZAR DUNNING,
JOHN M. DAVIES,	JAMES M. JONES,
GEORGE MERRITT,	JAMES STUART,
JOSEPH STUART,	EBENEZER HILL,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,	JOSEPH SLAGG,
SAMUEL COLGATE,	C. ABERNETHY,
WILLIAM BARTON,	W. WALTER PHELPS,
W. R. VERMILYE,	JAMES R. SMITH,
STEPHEN PHILBIN,	GEO. B. GREER,
URIAH J. SMITH,	WM. A. ANDERSON,
JAMES STOKES, Jr.,	ELWARD SMITH.

WILLIAM A. ANDERSON, President.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

The injunction granted against this Company Oct. 31, on application of Wm. L. H. Owens, was dissolved Nov. 3, and the Receiver discharged, immediately on hearing the arguments presented on behalf of the Company, and on statement of Hon. Geo. W. Miller, Superintendent of the Insurance Department.

The said Owens purchased ten shares ($500) of the stock of the Company, at about 10 o'clock A. M.; it was transferred on the books at noon, and the Receiver was in the office of the Company, with the injunction, before 3 o'clock, all the same day.

Comment is unnecessary.

TRADESMEN'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 168 Broadway.
BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 153 BOWERY.

ASSETS OCT. 18, - - $400,000
LOSS IN CHICAGO, - - 25,000

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.
D. B. KEELER, President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LUCRATIVE MANUFACTURING business, showing large demand and profit, can be established by parties willing to invest a moderate amount of capital in a first-class enterprise, of which we have the agency. A large amount of money can be realized by anybody having the necessary capital and business ability. Information cheerfully given and investigation solicited. E. E. ROBERTS & CO., No. 15 Wall-st.

WANTED—A SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER, with $50,000 to $75,000 capital, in an old-established importing and jobbing woolen house, to take the place of a deceased partner. Address HOWARD, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.—A perfect brick yard, eligibly situated; four machines. For full particulars apply to DAVID P. VAN DEVENTER, Keyport, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FISH, OYSTER and vegetable market, doing good business; good reason for selling. Apply at No. 305 West 24th-st.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINE AND MACHINERY
FOR SALE AT
THE NOVELTY IRON-WORKS.
FOOT OF EAST 12TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

One Low Pressure BEAM ENGINE, 150 horse-power, cylinder 30¼ inches diameter, by five feet stroke, with boiler, &c., all complete.

One double slide LATHE; length of shears, 36 feet; swings 48 inches.

Two 66-inch Stevenson Patent TURBINE WATER WHEELS, with gearing.

Will be sold low.

JNO. S. SCHULTZE, Receiver,
No. 745 East 12th-st., New-York.

ELECTRO MOTOR COMPANY, No. 40 Broadway, Room No. 22.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Company is ready to negotiate for States for the right of using the apparatus for propulsion of machinery by electricity. The apparatus can be seen at the Company's office. By order,

S. WRIGHT, Secretary.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-HUNDRED HORSE power low-pressure beam engine, with three tubular boilers and their connections, in perfect order; cost $12,000; price $5,000. E. S. WINCHESTER & CO., Nos. 458 and 460 Federal-st., Boston.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday, Nov. 11,) at 11 o'clock, within their store, (whatever may be the state of the weather,)

100 barrels fresh Almeria grapes.
100 kegs fresh Almeria grapes.
348 cases fresh Lisbon oranges.
7 cases fresh Valencia oranges.
300 boxes fresh Malaga lemons.
300 boxes Valencia raisins.
50 barrels Pecan nuts.

FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at the residence No. 36 West 15th-st., near 5th-av., at 10½ o'clock: Parlor suites, piano, bronzes, book-case, carpets, chamber and dining furniture.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JULIUS LEHMAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES P. SYKES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles P. Sykes, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of December, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of November, 1871.

n11-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JOHN H. VAN EMBURGH, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock, A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, N. J., and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.
JAMES EVANS, Attorney.
o28-law3wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BRUNER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Peter Bruner, at his counting-room, No. 77 King-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of April, 1871.

PETER BRUNER,
KATE BRUNER,
FREDERICK BOHDE,
J. R. FLANAGAN,
Executors.

ap29-law6mSa*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
Nov. 1, 1871.

TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

AUCTION SALE OF BULBOUS ROOTS—On SATURDAY, 11th inst., at 11 A. M., at YOUNG & ELLIOTT'S, No. 9 John-st., a choice assortment of hyacinths, tulips, crocus, Japan lilies, &c., &c.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 31st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; large varieties; cheapest in City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1871.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THIS DAY been appointed a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of Pennsylvania, in this City.

FRED. F. CHAMBERS.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 11, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1½. FAUST—Mlle. Christina Nilsson.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—IL TROVATORE—Mr. Wachtel.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. Sothern. Matinee at 2.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company. Matinee at 1½.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—EILEEN OGE—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. Matinee at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe. Matinee at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DOT—Mr. John E. Owens. Matinee at 1½.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND OPERETTA. Matinee at 2.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE CRITIC—Mr. Charles Mathews.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

GLOBE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS. Matinee at 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

STEINWAY HALL.—LECTURE by Oliver Optic at 1½. Evening—CONCERT.

LEAVITT'S ART ROOMS.—PRODIGAL SON.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.	3

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1 241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

"Personalities" and the Ring.

During the long struggle just issuing in victory, which we have been obliged to maintain with organized corruption in this City, and in which often we have fought almost single-handed, it has no doubt seemed at times, even to friendly by-standers, that we struck too hard. Respectable journals have read us pious homilies on the use of such severe language toward rogues, and the *Tribune*, which is celebrated for its dislike of harsh expressions, has been much alarmed at our describing things by their real names. As an edifying contrast, it treated Messrs. TWEED, SWEENY, HALL & CO. for months with a courtesy and an affability which amazed its readers and the public. Pretty nearly the worst thing it could find it in its heart to say about Mr. SWEENY was that he is a man of "towering spirit"—but then Mr. SWEENY, by the advice of HANK SMITH, put it on the list of Corporation papers. There is here a "wheel within a wheel." For every effect there is a cause.

The truth is that this struggle in New-York was a very different one from ordinary political contests. Events have marched so rapidly, that our readers will scarcely remember how this Tammany organization stood about a year ago. Last Winter the "triumvirate" had secured undisputed possession for three years of the City Government, with the power of raising money. They were in the enjoyment of incomes which many European Kingdoms never possessed. They had absolute control of the assessment and taxation upon every citizen, and thus had their hands on the throat of every rich man. The wealthiest and most distinguished of our citizens had been compelled to submit to them, or associate with them in public corporations. They managed the Governor and the Legislature. They had their network of corruption over every rural district of the State, and bought votes from both parties with almost insulting publicity. Personally they had the influence which vast wealth, unequaled audacity, and utter unscrupulousness sometimes confer. They were adepts, too, in all the wretched chicanery and corrupt organization of our City politics. They knew every spring and cog in the machinery of our complicated Government. They even aimed—and not without reason—at national influence. The remote Democratic papers in the South and West began to be filled with fulsome articles, praising "the towering nature" and brilliant talents of these New-York leaders—articles, of course, paid for liberally by our stolen taxes. It was the common talk of political circles last Winter, that the Tammany Ring would present Gov. HOFFMAN as its Presidential candidate, and would buy and govern the Democratic Convention. The prospect seemed bright for transferring the abilities of Messrs. TWEED, SWEENY, HALL & CO. from the narrow field and small financial administration of New-York City to that of the nation. Such was the position a year ago of the Tammany Ring. Never was there so colossal an organization of corruption. It seemed a triumvirate destined to control the whole Republic.

Now at that period, the only course of attack open to us which TWEED and his friends were likely to feel, was the direct and most free statement of facts. We called them "thieves" because we knew they were thieves; we denounced them as "swindlers" because we knew they were so; we said directly that they stole the public moneys, and that their "diamond shoe-buckles" and "palatial stables" and splendid villas and costly furniture and expensive yachts were simply stolen goods, filched from honest men's taxes, and that no man in private or public could share their hospitality or receive their generosity without partaking in plunder taken from the pockets of poor and laboring men. We set these successful and wealthy swindlers and thieves on a public pillory, and made them a laughing-stock and a reproach to honest men throughout the land. They did not dare to answer these attacks by legal means, because they knew their own guilt. But they felt the punishment, and it was the only punishment they could feel. And when at length we produced the proofs of their guilt, "the peltings of the pitiless storm" of public indignation which burst about them almost crushed them, even in their measureless effrontery. Such men, hardened as they are in iniquity, feel social reprobation. They know what a black stain they have left on the characters of those who are innocent—their children and families. HALL has lived among gentlemen, and he can understand what it means when men of character decline to take his hand, and when the "cold shoulder" is given him in clubs and private *salons*. And, even should TWEED and SWEENY escape the clutches of the law, all their wealth will not give them the position of an honest poor man in this City, and they will be known in society merely as successful rogues who have escaped punishment. "Personalities" toward such men are a part of the moral police of society. If the Press does not "speak out" about them, no one will.

We do not, for our own part, regret a word of abuse we have used against these wealthy and successful rogues during this long contest. They have depraved the morals of the whole country. They are rolling in riches wrung from the hard-earned wages of the poor. They are still defiant and unrepentant. They deserve all and more than has ever been said against them. There was a time when some of our best friends warned us that we "should do no good" by attacking the Ring. Every paper in this City was against us. The *Tribune* screamed out to TWEED and his friends to vex us with law-suits. HALL showed his appreciation of our work by bringing a suit to eject us from our property. HILTON tried to incite the Park laborers to set fire to our dwellings. Every description of slander was heaped upon us. Now, the men who were engaged in abusing us declare that they deserve all the credit of the fight. We always foretold it would be so, when the hour of victory arrived—and whoever claims the credit we care not. We have said not a word on that subject. We are well satisfied that the work is done—praise whom you will for doing it, what does it matter? We are very glad to learn from some of our contemporaries that the TIMES had nothing to do with it, and if they are satisfied we are. Let them settle it among themselves.

The Frauds in Brooklyn.

There is great excitement in Brooklyn over the frauds perpetrated in Tuesday's election. The indignation meeting last night was, in spite of the dreary storm, a very large one, filling the Academy from the orchestra to the roof. The assembly was evidently in earnest, and the speakers were loudly applauded. A fair committee was appointed to investigate the charges of fraud, and to bring the guilty persons to justice. Now if the Committee does its work as it ought to do, there is an excellent chance of overthrowing the Brooklyn Ring. There is very strong presumptive evidence to go upon; the people are thoroughly aroused; decent men of both parties are in unison in the movement, and, with energy and good sense, it will be carried to success.

There is not the ghost of a doubt that gross frauds were perpetrated on Tuesday. Brooklyn fully shared in the revolution which overturned the Democratic Party in the State. The combined vote for BOOTH and KALBFLEISCH for the Mayoralty—one being Republican and the other Reform Democrat—was over thirty-eight thousand, and it is certain that no votes were allowed to these candidates which were not actually cast, and that none were cast by the adherents of the Ring. Yet the returns made by the canvassers show a very large increase in the Democratic vote, and this in wards where no Republican votes have been lost, and where a corresponding increase in the population—which would amount to about twenty-eight thousand in four wards—is simply impossible. Suspicion was first excited by this anomalous increase in the Democratic vote. On inspection and comparison it was found that in districts along the river—the strongholds of Democracy—the Democratic vote had grown in a single year some seventy-five per cent., and in several precincts 114 per cent. and 118 per cent. In each of four wards, the returns from which came in very late, about one thousand votes appeared beyond the vote of last year. On examining the poll-lists in one of these districts there appeared at the opening of it some five hundred names written in an open, uniform hand, and each name checked as having voted eight ballots—the largest number used in the election. As there is no registry in Brooklyn, the poll-list is supposed to be made by taking down the names of voters in the order that they vote. This list purported to show, therefore, that these five hundred names were those of the first five hundred voters on election day. After these names on the list came others irregularly written, and bearing evidence of being taken down during the voting. One of the voters, whose name occurs near this point in the list, swears that he voted about 7 A. M., a few moments after the polls opened, but his name appears the five hundred and twenty-eighth. Does any one doubt that the five hundred names were fraudulently enrolled, and that the ballot-box was stuffed with a corresponding number of Democratic ballots?

There are still plainer evidences of fraud. In one district WM. COIT, Esq., candidate for County Judge, and a perfectly reliable man, testifies that the inspectors shut every one out of the room for some three-quarters of an hour, and that when he gained admittance the poll clerks were checking, opposite names, the ballots voted by each. This checking, if genuine, must be done when the ballot is cast. The clerks were simply doctoring the list to make it tally with the count from a stuffed ballot-box.

Among other cases that of Col. MORTON, candidate for Assembly in the Seventh District, is so palpably one of fraud that the Brooklyn *Eagle* confesses to it. At an early hour Tuesday night Col. MORTON had returns from every poll in his district save one, and they gave him 223 majority. At that poll the Democratic vote on the State ticket was about 365, and the total vote on every ticket except the Assembly did not exceed 472. The Assembly ticket was not canvassed till 9 o'clock next morning, when it was found that 130 men had voted for Assembly and for no other office, and all had voted the regular Democratic candidate, though in every other precinct the independent Democratic candidate took nearly one-half the Democratic vote, and in none did the vote for Assembly noticeably exceed the vote on other offices.

This is a specimen of the evidence that fraud was perpetrated. The way to get the parties guilty of it punished, is to follow it up relentlessly, and, if the authorities fail to do their duty, to concentrate public opinion upon their failure by every available means. And then it must be remembered that these frauds are a part of the work of a combination of Democratic and Republican professional politicians, of whose offenses these are the most glaring, but by no means the first or the worst. The local Government of Brooklyn requires a complete change. It began by being clumsy, and it has ended by being confused, irresponsible and corrupt. It is marked by the worst features of the worst municipal machinery. Its accounts are largely kept secret, the debt-creating power has been sadly abused, the functions of the officials are divided, the Judiciary is in several cases weak, and in some the object of suspicion, and election frauds have been frequent and peculiarly bold. It is to be hoped that the movement initiated at the Academy of Music last night will accomplish the punishment of the guilty, and the righting of the wrongs inflicted at the last election, and that then a similar movement will be set on foot to reform the entire city charter. That unfortunate instrument has been patched until the original, which was bad enough, is overlaid with incongruous additions that are worse. If Brooklyn people will agree on a practical scheme of city government to take its place, they can unquestionably obtain its adoption at the hands of the next Legislature.

What the Election Figures Teach.

It is well known to our readers that the election of Tuesday called out, both in the City and country, a strong vote from the neutral population—the gentlemen and quiet citizens who seldom put in a ballot on any election, and when they do, give it to the Democratic side. These invariably voted for the Reform and Republican tickets. Still another strong accession to the Anti-Tammany and Reform Parties were the Germans. Our readers will recall that we have labored for a long period to bring about a union between the German-Americans and the Republicans or Reformers: assured, if we could effect this, that the victory of reform principles was certain, and that a new era of Municipal government would begin. This effort was aided by the manly stand of the great German Democratic organ, the *Staats Zeitung*, on the side of reform, and by the personal influence and high character of its editor, Mr. OTTENDORFER.

If our readers will examine the returns from the German Wards and districts, they will see how great an addition there has been to the Republican vote from German citizens. Thus, in the Eleventh Ward, where Gen. SIGEL received but 2,245 votes in 1869; he obtained 4,279 in 1871, while SCRIBNER got but 2,607, and Judge BARRETT 3,675. In the same Ward, WILLERS receives 4,851, as compared with 5,786 for HOFFMAN last year. In the Seventeenth Ward, a very strong German district, SIGEL'S gain is even larger, he nearly doubling his vote of 1869—it being 8,315 in 1871 against 4,351 in 1869—while SCRIBNER receives but 5,313. The total gain of SIGEL in 1871 over 1869 is 43,914, which perhaps may measure the gains made by the Reform and Republican ticket among the Germans. The general Republican gain, as shown by the increase of SCRIBNER'S vote over WOODFORD'S in 1870, is only 19,764. BARRETT, on the other hand, who combined more elements in his favor, makes a gain over LEDWITH of last year of 41,089—a very satisfactory result, as showing the aroused determination of our citizens to have a pure Judiciary.

On the other hand, the regular Tammany candidate, WILLERS, only falls behind HOFFMAN, in 1870, 4,339. TWEED'S ten thousand majority is derived from districts where every other house is a rum-shop or a still viler place, and where almost every laboring man who desired it received pay for his vote by obtaining a place in the Department of Public Works of the City from its unscrupulous Chairman, or where those unable or unwilling to labor were almoners of his stolen charity funds. These few facts and figures from the election returns show that this great victory for reform has been won by the neutrals or non-voters and the Germans. The regular Tammany supporters came out strong, and only fell a paltry four thousand behind their number in 1870. Those who have given us this glorious victory should be kept with us. Let us have in Municipal matters no question of State rights, or Federal power, Kuklux or Anti-Kuklux, this Presidential candidate or that. In this City we ought to have a Reform Party which could unite materials as opposite as Gen. BARLOW and Mr. TILDEN, Mr. O'CONOR and Mr. EVARTS, Mr. BENEDICT and Mr. TIEMANN. Our aim henceforth, considering the disgraces and losses of the past, should be to have honest men, and only honest men, in office. Let us all—Democrats, Reformers and Republicans—put hands together to cleanse this Augean stable of the City Government, and to have hereafter a pure, honest, and respectable administration. With all the character and legal ability gathered in the coming Legislature, we can surely frame a charter which shall make it very difficult for thieves to steal the revenues of this great City. All Departments, and the Courts themselves, can be thoroughly cleansed.

To accomplish this, all parties must work together. And we trust, as we have often before urged, that no legislation will be attempted calculated to offend German prejudices and to interfere with their social pleasures. The Germans have stood by us in this great struggle, and we must not render them averse by urging ideas and practices which are unnatural and unreasonable to them. Legislation on social habits should be left out of any Republican programme in the next Legislature. The Germans and the Republicans should now go on united in this great work of sustaining a pure City Administration. With a vigorous Reform Party, thus composed of elements from all parties, we can at length secure the triumph of true democracy in this much-abused City—of a suffrage resting on an intelligent and moral basis, which shall control, for its own and the public good the vast and ignorant multitude who have hitherto been the supple material for demagogues. Then will "the best men" in character and mind at length govern this Metropolis, instead of swindlers and rogues; and our fair fame before the world will be restored, as that of the richest and greatest American City, ruled by honest men, in the true interests of the masses.

The Sun and its Story.

The magnificent auroral display of Thursday night has caused much admiring comment and stimulated interest in the coming eclipse of the sun. This takes place on the 12th of December. It is total, and will be visible to best advantage in India, Java, and Australia. The English expedition, under Mr. LOCKYER, has already set sail in the *Mirzapore*, which ship, as we learn by telegraph, touched at Malta some days ago. Everything that forethought or experience could suggest has been provided to attain favorable results. The chief thing aimed at is, as most readers are aware, to determine the nature of the sun's corona; or, more strictly, to verify the conclusions generally admitted to have been reached last August. To accomplish this, instruments of the highest perfection so far known will be used, and the various tests will, it is hoped, correct and affirm each other. In this way, the telescope, the spectroscope, and the telegraphic camera will be employed, and advantages gained from their combined observation that could not possibly arise from the single use of either. This was grandly shown during the eclipse of last August, when there were times at which each instrument did service not to be done by the others, and in some cases service of inestimable value. For example, at the station of Mr. BROTHERS, the photographer, clouds swiftly obscuring the sun forbade the use of the camera for almost the whole time of totality. Yet there were just eleven seconds of that period of absolute clearness; and in eight of those seconds the finest picture of the corona that exists was taken.

It is sometimes asked what good will it do us to know the precise nature of the sun's corona? The question is of course a foolish one, but still in this practical age there may be profit in answering it. One set of benefits, we may observe, then, to begin with, is incidental. The hill-climber at Potosi, grasping a bush to help his ascent, laid bare the virgin silver beneath. Prof. YOUNG, in making coronal observations, hit on something far more splendid than any ore that ever "supplicating shone." He discovered, a fact, (or what is held by able scientists to be a fact, and will soon, doubtless, be put beyond dispute,) about the sun's atmosphere of profound interest and importance. He found, that is to say, that the solar atmosphere is composed, instead of the gases that make up the atmosphere of the earth, of the vapors of our own well-known terrestrial metals. This, assuredly, is a discovery of vast consequence, and will probably, apart from its intrinsic moment, lead to others of as yet but conjectural worth. But the fact, and Sir JOHN HERSCHEL has pronounced the evidence already obtained to be decisive, that the corona *is* extra-terrestrial—produced in no wise by our own atmosphere—that it is a real solar appendage, reaching at least a million miles from the sun's surface, is not to be easily overestimated in its prospective bearing on the development of astronomical science, and probably indeed on the whole arcana of nature. The establishment of the fact that certain metals are common to both sun and earth is interesting as suggesting a common origin; and the discovery first, of the veritable nature of the corona, next of its shape, and finally, as we may hope, of its constituents, will be momentous in the last degree as furnishing a fresh and totally unparalleled clue to the history, and possibly even to the destiny, of the whole sidereal system.

While we should have been glad had American astronomers been able to join in the expeditions now under way, the completeness of the arrangements made, and a knowledge of the inexpediency, at this time, of our astronomers leaving the country, reconcile us to the omission. It is further consolatory to know that American astronomers first observed and announced the main phenomena touching the corona itself, their version of which is now almost universally accepted. We shall look with interest for further corroboration, since proofs on such a point can hardly be too numerous, and new ones cannot be had, after this eclipse, for a long time. There is but one total eclipse in 1872—that of Nov. 30—and this will be so barely total that it begins and ends on the earth as an annular one; the moon at those times not fully hiding the sun, even on the line of central eclipse. No eclipse worth an expedition to observe will take place thereafter until April 16, 1874, and we shall have to wait until that time for confirmation of the past, or fresh data for the future. Under such circumstances it is gratifying to know that the arrangements for observing the eclipse of next month are of so complete a character, and that, with fortunate atmospheric conditions, the chief issues in debate regarding the corona may soon be entirely set at rest.

An Unfortunate Empress.

The ingenuity which lives by preying on its neighbors seems to be as exhaustless as the credulity which supports it. The device of begging letters, for example, one would have thought had been well worn out. The trick had been so thoroughly exposed in all its phases that only a confirmed idiot, apparently, could any longer be taken in by it. Yet it has just been successfully played in London under circumstances which indicate either an extraordinary amount of fatuity among the "upper classes" of that metropolis, or else a very unflattering estimate of the illustrious household at Chiselhurst. In the Southwark Police Court, about two weeks ago, was arraigned a lad of sixteen on the charge "of being concerned with another, not in custody, in obtaining ten shillings from Lady MARY EGERTON under the pretense that it was for the aid of the Empress EUGENIE." This precious youth, or his alleged confederate, described by him as a rather improbable lady whom he had met in the street, had addressed to a number of ladies a letter after the following pattern:

CHISELHURST, Oct. 7, 1871.

MADAME: I, as a lady attached to the household of the Empress EUGENIE, venture you to address on her behalf. My beloved mistress is at present in great distress, and until expected supplies arrive from France I know not what we shall do. I, therefore, Madame, supplicate your aid. If, with the noble compassion that so much has distinguished you, you are willing to grant it, please make an order of the Post-office, payable to Mme. LOUISE D'ALMANVILLE, at the Post-office, Charing-cross, London. I shall the Metropolis visit on the 9th, and any communication addressed to Mme. LOUISE D'ALMANVILLE, No. 33 Lynton-road, St. James-road, South-east, will be by me received if this address reaches before the 16th. Pardon, Madame, for assuming a false name; my own must be concealed, and I you implore, in the name of the Holy Virgin, to keep this letter a profound secret, for my royal mistress jealously guards her sorrows from the world, and would never forgive me if she knew what I had dared to write. Favor me by an early reply, Madame, if possible, as I should be in London for one week, and the name I myself permit to assume is not the one I bear at Chiselhurst. Trusting to receive your gracious aid, I remain, Madame, your devoted servant,

LOUISE D'ALMANVILLE.

P. S.—Do not, I pray you, refuse your help. Reflect that to assist a crowned head is the purpose, Madame, of your gifts, and bestow them with that so great liberality for which the English nobility are justly famed. All shall be faithfully repaid on the arrival of relief from France.

A trick so transparent, as well as so hackneyed, it might have been supposed would have failed to deceive anybody of even average intelligence. If the true character of this preposterous epistle were not otherwise patent, the clumsy attempt to imitate the French idiom ought to have attracted suspicion. The modest request in the postscript should have been still more conclusive. It seems incredible, too, that the first person receiving such a letter should have refrained from dispatching it at once to the lady so cruelly compromised, or at least lodging information with the authorities. Yet, before it was detected, the deception had been going on for nearly a month, and forty or fifty letters sent, and perhaps answered with more or less of "that so great liberality for which the English nobility are justly famed." Certainly if the general response was indicated by the sum on which the charge was brought, the pseudo Mme. D'ALMANVILLE had reason to feel that, if the English nobility were charitable, they were far from profuse. Fancy a donation of ten shillings to the Ex-Empress of the French! Another of Mme. D'ALMANVILLE'S correspondents was worthy of her steel. She does not inclose any money, but is prodigal of promises. She is "proud of the honor of helping one so great and noble as the Empress EUGENIE," and naively trusts to receive a letter to tell her if she may send the money on Saturday next. She cannot tell her name either, and "implores" the devoted LOUISE "not to try and find out who she is;" but she has "assumed the name of Julia de Norman." The precaution seems to have been a wise one.

Altogether the experiment was not a great financial success. But it is memorable all the same for its audacity, as well as for furnishing additional proof of the extreme willingness of most people to be swindled. If the pleasure is as great of being cheated as to cheat, the complainant in this case has no reason to regret her ten shillings invested in the relief of distressed and meritorious royalty. She may even claim that the balance of gratification is in her favor, since the luckless agent of Mme. D'ALMANVILLE buys his fun rather dearly with three months' hard labor.

A Tribe of English Savages.

The outcasts known as the "North Devon Savages," were brought some time ago to public notice by the clergyman in whose parish they reside. His statements, guarded as they were, were received with doubt, but a correspondent of one of the London journals more than confirms his most startling descriptions. The CHERITONS, who are objects of hatred and terror throughout the neighborhood, inhabit a miserable hut within a stone's throw of the pretty church of Nymet Rowland, in North Devon. The gang—it cannot be called a family—consists of CHRISTOPHER CHERITON and the woman who passes as his wife, their eldest son WILLIE, a man of middle age, three young women, a boy of fourteen and two or three infants. The relations of these last to each other and to the old people, are involved in most hideous mystery. For forty years these wretches have lived in utter isolation, not only shunning but violently repelling all human intercourse. No one but themselves is as a rule allowed to enter their squalid precincts. For only looking over the fence a respectable farmer of the vicinity was on one occasion beaten nearly to death by the elder CHERITON and his worthy son. It is a favorite diversion of this latter ascetic to "let fly with a gun" at any person who, by accident or otherwise, invades his privacy. Even the females of the tribe are wont, from the recesses of their den, unexpectedly to pelt the wayfarer with bricks and other unpleasant missiles. Their hatred of the "parsen," as they call the rector of the parish, is particularly intense, and when he passed by their gate on his return from his wedding trip, the entire tribe assailed the happy couple with the most shocking obscenities. In short, the hands of these Devonshire Ishmaelites are against every man, and it seems due to an unaccountable forbearance of the local authorities that they have so long scandalized the neighborhood.

Their dwelling is described by the correspondent of the *Telegraph* as of the most wretched description. It is almost forty feet long by twenty feet wide, and its roof and walls, which "are apparently a mixture of lime, mud and pebbles, and are very thick," are full of holes. The largest of these serve as doors and windows, and are closed with bundles of filthy straw. Around the house "is a quagmire of black mud," the floor is of mud and the walls as black as soot. There is not a vestige of furniture on the place, and the only thing in the way of a bed is a pile of foul straw in one corner reeking with inexpressible vileness. This choice habitation is shared by a litter of pigs and a number of fowls, who are by far the cleanliest of its inmates. This is their present state, yet they are now more decent in their behavior than they used to be. "Formerly they regarded any sort of covering as a foolish concession to a stupid prejudice, and not more than two years since it was quite common to see dreadful old CHRISTOPHER sunning himself at noon" clad with a simplicity repugnant to modern notions.

It might appear that this vile crew were compelled to such uninviting quarters by stress of poverty. This, however, is not the case. The CHERITONS own a freehold of forty acres of very good land, of which they cultivate only so much as is needed to supply them with food. Their conduct and life seem to be dictated by a natural taste for filth and misery and wickedness. "Savagery is in the blood," we are told, an elder brother of CHRISTOPHER, CHERITON ELIVO by name, having actually lived all his life in a cask set under a hedge.

Many of the more revolting details of this bestial tribe we have ventured only to indicate. Their existence in one of the most fertile and populous districts of one of the most enlightened countries on the globe, is not a reassuring commentary on modern civilization.

Tom Fields.

That TOM FIELDS has cheated Gov. SEYMOUR out of his election in the Nineteenth Assembly District no one doubts. We shall, doubtless, be able to bring the fraud home to him before long—in the meantime, Mr. DARLING, a respectable lawyer, gives FIELDS a chance of proving himself in the right. We call the attention of the rascal, FIELDS, to the following letter:

NO. 56 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Nov. 11, 1871.

To Thomas C. Fields:

SIR—I am an elector of the Nineteenth Assembly District. Conceiving that your abilities were already amply taxed by the manifold duties devolving upon you as Corporation Attorney, as Commissioner of Parks, and as an employe of the public in sundry other positions, I thought the proposal to burden you with the additional task of representing us in the Assembly quite unreasonable, and consequently I did not vote for you.

Your eminent virtues and great readiness to serve your country in all the offices that its intelligent constituencies might think fit to confer, have induced a different result from that which I had hoped for. A set of returns indicate that you are the choice of a majority. The most desirable thing next to your defeat, would be to ascertain by what manner of men your election was effected. Some believe that it resulted from skillful canvassing by the inspectors, but I shall assume for the present, that all the 2,218 votes you claim, were actually cast for you.

You are gazetted as a very charitable man. I will give you an opportunity of earning $250, with little labor, which, if you please, you can bestow upon some worthy object. If you will permit one of your clerks to procure and send to my office the affidavits of twenty-five men, not employed in any public work of the City or County, stating that they voted for you, I will forthwith pay you the above sum. I cannot but suppose that you will ask the best known and most respectable of your supporters thus openly to testify their esteem for your character. As this, however, is a matter of taste, and I cannot be sure of your notions on the subject, I must require that each deponent state his age, place of residence and occupation. I do not purpose making any use of the documents except to give the public, together in a string, the names of twenty-five of your 2,218 supporters.

Yours, &c., WILLIAM R. DARLING.

MINOR TOPICS.

We publish today the first of a series of articles, which has been for some time in preparation, descriptive of the prisons, charitable asylums, work-shops, manufactories, and other institutions of our State. These articles will be written by able and careful observers, and after a thorough examination of the places they describe. We hope they will be interesting to all our readers. The first article, published today, deals with objects of interest in Auburn, and, so far as the pressure of news will permit, we shall continue the series every Wednesday and Saturday.

We are informed on authority which we cannot refuse to believe, that the following persons held a long consultation together, in this City, yesterday—Gov. FENTON, JAMES FISK, Jr., JAY GOULD, and PETER B. SWEENY. The last time that Gov. FENTON saw JAY GOULD, he explained that he only desired to consult him about some freight. Perhaps, it was only an other question of that kind which brought Mr. FENTON into such very bad company yesterday. It is well understood, however, that SWEENY has nominally retired from politics merely that he may have a better chance for carrying on his sly intrigues. It is also reported that an attempt is to be made to place HUSTED in the Chair at the next session of the State Assembly. Of course, Gov. FENTON is perfectly ignorant of these little schemes—we may be quite sure that he has abandoned the idea of giving Gen. GRANT "a slap in the face."

TOM FIELDS has been in the habit of receiving fines, &c., from persons who put out signs over their places of business, or otherwise obstructed the public thoroughfares. What he did with the money is best known to himself, for nobody else seems to have seen the color of it. People who have paid any of these fines would oblige us by sending us their names and addresses, together with the amount paid and the date of the transaction. They need not be afraid of anything "Tom" can do to them now. He is under arrest on one criminal charge, and other proceedings will shortly be taken against him. The public may depend upon it that he will never be allowed to sit in the Legislature again.

Mr. PETER B. SWEENY rents the first floor of his building on the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street to GEARY, as a grocery, for ten thousand dollars a year, while the second floor is rented to the City as an armory, for thirty thousand dollars a year. Here is a rental of forty thousand dollars per annum, or ten per cent. on four hundred thousand dollars. As a rule, second stories do not rent so advantageously. The exceptional cases are those in which the City becomes the tenant.

One day this week, W. M. TWEED, the "Boss" thief, was seen to alight from a train at Norwalk. The other passengers on the platform instantly set up a cry of "stop thief," and kept it up until he was out of sight. At this rate "politicians," big and little, will soon begin to think that plundering the public is not, after all, a very profitable business.

It was alleged against Judge BARRETT, during the recent canvass, that he had received a fee of $10,000 from the Committee of Seventy. Many people said that he was a Reformer only from self-interest. The injustice of this charge is proved by a letter from Judge BARRETT, which we publish today. He gave up a great deal of his professional time to the prosecution of several important suits, and the total amount of the fees he received was $1,653 60, and he even offered to give up this. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and Judge BARRETT well earned the money which was paid to him. If any lawyer of equal standing would have done the work for less, we should be glad to hear from him.

A curious complication has arisen in the Fourth Judicial District of this State. The office of Justice of the Supreme Court was held until Monday last by Justice ROSEKRANS, who attempted and failed to get himself renominated by his party, the Republican, that party naming Judge POTTER instead. On the eve of election Justice ROSEKRANS resigned. It is alleged that he expected to be reappointed by Gov. HOFFMAN. If so, he was disappointed, as the Governor has appointed the recent Democratic candidate, Judge JACKSON. The question now arises under the ninth section of the judiciary article of the Constitution, how long the term of the new appointee lasts. There are two constructions possible, by one of which his term expires the 31st of December, this year, and by the other the 31st of December, 1872. The matter will undoubtedly be brought before the Courts, and for this reason the occurrence is not wholly to be regretted.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera.

"Martha" was sung at the Academy of Music, last evening, in presence of a very large and brilliant audience. At the matinée, today, "Faust" will be represented, with Mlle. NILSSON, Miss CARY and MM. CAPOUL, JAMET and BARRE. While the performances of the known works continue attractive, the rehearsals of new compositions progress. The parts in "Mignon," the fresh opera first to be looked for, are distributed as below:

Mignon	Mlle. Nilsson
Guglielmo	M. Capoul
Lotario	M. Jamet
Laerte	Mr. Lyall
Federico	Mlle. Ronconi
Filina	Mlle. Duval

CHICAGO.

High Rates of Insurance—Bad Faith of Insurance Companies.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Under the influence of the high rates of insurance on grain in the warehouses in this city, the proprietors have determined to purchase each a steam fire-engine for their own uses, the whole number to be called out in case of necessity. Each warehouse will have a steam-pump connected with pipes radiating throughout the building, to be used in the event of fire, thus doing away with the necessity for insuring the warehouses and their contents. In the cases of the Continental and Garden City Insurance Companies, of Chicago, in which applications had been made for the appointment of receivers, Judge WILLIAMS yesterday decided not to appoint receivers, as there are no allegations against the Companies showing bad faith on the part of their officers.

Fires Last Night.

A fire occurred last night on the first floor of the brick house No. 273 Sixth avenue, occupied by JOSEPH DAVID, ladies' and gentlemen's furnishing goods, doing a damage of $5,000 to stock; insured for $4,600. The second floor was occupied by Mrs. A. COOK, dress-maker, whose damage is $700. The occupants of the basement suffered slight damage, but the building will require $1,500 for repairs.

About the same hour with the above disaster a fire occurred in the cabin of the sloop *P. J. Minley*, lying at the foot of Rivington-street, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, and doing a damage of $200.

Another fire occurred in the tenement house No. 331 East Forty-eighth-street, in the apartments of JOHN DAY, but was extinguished before much damage was done.

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS—NO. I.

Auburn—Its Manufactories, Workshops and Prison.

AUBURN, Monday, Nov. 6, 1871.

The Owasco Creek is about fifteen miles in length, from its origin at the Owasco Lake to its confluence with the Seneca River. In its broadest part, which happens to be in the centre of the City of Auburn, it is so narrow that a practised base-ball player could without great exertion toss a ball from one bank to the other. The inhabitants uniformly speak of it, however, as the river, and if a title to this name could be made out by its consequence and its utility, then it deserves it better than any of those proud streams in Africa and Asia and South America which pour useless volumes of water into the ocean. In classic days the deity of the Owasco River would have been honored by a marble fane and a costly altar, on which victims would have smoked daily; where the perfume of frankincense would have ever hovered near the shrine, and the glitter of gems would have told the great gratitude of the votaries. Such fantasies of poesy are quite at variance with the utilitarian brain of America, and the good folks of Auburn have neither celebrated the glories of their river in odes, nor even condescended to honor it by a respectable bridge. The only structure which spans its narrow course is the Seward bridge, a ricketty wooden affair, which hangs so low that it would inevitably be carried away by a freshet, and is so infirm that it trembles like an aspen when a carriage crosses it. What the effect would be if two were to cross together has not yet been ascertained, for it is so narrow that only one can make the attempt. Yet the people of Auburn think a great deal of their river, especially when the water is low. Year by year there is grumbling among the numerous factories which line its banks, and year by year the volume of water in the lake itself positively decreases. Lake Owasco is but a small body of water. It is only twelve miles long by a mile broad, and is distant about two miles from the city, running nearly due north and south. It is now much lower than usual, and the farmers in the vicinity say that each year they detect a considerable decrease. This they ascribe, and to my judgment with correctness, to the felling of timber along its shores. The low hills which skirt it westward are still fairly wooded, but in other directions a great thinning has been made. The timber is mostly ash, elm, basswood, oak, and some pine, all of which commands a ready sale in Auburn, especially the first three kinds, which are extensively used by the manufacturers of agricultural implements, who are numerous.

When I surveyed it early on a November morning it was rather a gloomy prospect. The low hills were dark and forbidding, the water reflected a heavy cloud-covered sky, and the dismal effect was increased by a fashionable resort that paraded its skeleton trees, its melancholy untended gardens, its gaily painted alcoves, and Summer houses, amid a dead sea of Autumn leaves, looking like a ghost of the warm season visiting its old haunts without the license of the year. It was just such a picture as MAC ENTEE loves to paint—sombre, dreary and suggestive, with a bright line in the wintry sky lighting up the horizon and the dark line of the hill-tops.

The river wanders along its course from the lake through farms and woodland tranquilly enough for a couple of miles, murmuring placidly to the alders, the willows, and the dogroses, bright with scarlet haws, that line the banks. In the next mile and three-quarters it is dammed eighteen times, and gives bread to 18,000 people. Its first trouble commences with a dam erected for motive power for a wheelbarrow factory, but at present this is not running, and the Owasco stream is vexed for nothing. Its next interruption is the cut off for the water-works which supply the City of Auburn. In a neat brick building are six hydraulic rams or presses, which force the water into a huge main pipe, whence it is distributed all over the city. The pressure applied is so great that no fire engines are necessary. When a fire occurs the hose is applied to a plughole, and the water rushes through with such vehemence as to send it higher than any building they have in Auburn, though they are not behind their neighbors in lofty edifices. The fluid thus supplied is very clear, and has, indeed, less sediment than the Croton water, of which New-Yorkers are so proud.

Next to the water-works is BABBIT's machine-shop, where an expensive structure of limestone has been recently erected, with ample steam-power, which was rendered necessary by the gradual diminution of the stream. The old building, which was run by a turbine wheel, is still standing, with its huge flume intact, but it is not worked. Below it is one of those factories of woolen goods that have made the name of Auburn honorable among manufacturing cities. It is called the Auburn Woolen Mills, and is under the supervision of Mr. WISE, the Treasurer of the Association, and Mr. LAURIE, the Superintendent. Two years ago it was run wholly by water-power, but the fickleness of the stream has compelled the use of steam at certain seasons. Here no less than four hundred operatives are employed, nearly one-half being children, and 650,000 yards of the finest cloth goods, such as meltons and cassimeres, are manufactured within the year. The wool used is principally from Ohio and Pennsylvania domestic, and from Buenos Ayres and Australia foreign. I had the pleasure of seeing Mr. WISE, the Treasurer, who told me, to my great surprise, that he was compelled to purchase from three to four hundred thousand pounds of Australian wool last year, and that the tariff as it stood was an absolute nuisance without anything to commend it. "For," said he, "granting the necessity of encouraging the wool-growers by heavy duties on such wool as they can raise, there can be no sense in putting a heavy duty on those classes of Australian wool which can never be raised in this country, or in any other part of the world save Australia." And speaking of the same subject with Mr. BARBER, whose superb mills are lower down, he told me that the exquisite fineness of the Australian wool was absolutely phenomenal, and that the tax on it of ten cents a pound, and eleven per cent ad valorem, was just so much assistance to the foreign manufacturer. This Mr. BARBER is the head of a firm that for shrewdness and enterprise cannot be matched.

Thirty years ago JOSIAH BARBER picked out the best water privilege in the city, which was then wasted on a ricketty old saw-mill that was ruining the man who was trying to run it. He purchased it and erected his woolen mills, which are run wholly by water-power. He has erected other factories of various kinds in the vicinity, which are supplied with motive power from his huge turbines, and still he has power left to run twice as much more. There is a fall here of twenty-four feet, and the water comes rushing down the race as if it was going to take the factory with it. But though in freshet times the water has risen above the basement windows, the foundations are too strong to be moved by anything save an earthquake. For Dame Nature was herself the mason, and in some freak chose to lay a stratum of limestone rock, as if she were building a great wall like that of China. The eye in vain searches for any peculiarity in the foundation of Mr. BARBER's mills. There is nothing different from any other, the stones are nearly of the same size, beautifully even, and seemingly well finished. Yet no mason ever touched one of them, and when the men made the excavation for the basement, they left the foundation walls standing. So even are the stones excavated that they were used afterward for other buildings without further trimming. That part of the stream that is not dyked off and imprisoned in flumes and forced to labor at turbines, like a blinded Sampson, comes rushing over a bed of these stones so evenly arranged, so exactly like a pavement, that it is only by examination that the eye detects the difference. For they are divided just as flag-stones are, and if there were any mortar in these divisions the illusion would be perfect.

The firm of JOSIAH BARBER & SONS manufacture here per year 439,000 yards of woolen goods and 127,000 yards of ingrain carpets, four-fifths of the latter being two-ply and one-fifth, three ply. They employ 260 operatives, and purchase per year 282,000 pounds of domestic wool and 255,000 pounds of foreign, all from Buenos Ayres. Their specialties of manufacture are cheviots, tweeds, ladies' water-proof cloth, carriage cloth, and rob roys. In the specialty of cheviots, of which the great majority of summer suits are made, Mr. BARBER has in two years brought the price down from $4 a yard to $2. It is noteworthy that not the slightest diminution has been made by tailors in their charges, though this great reduction in the cost of the material should enable them to sell nearly at English prices. Mr. BARBER showed me a flock of Australian wool sent him as a sample by RIPLEY & SON, wool-dealers of New-York, which was not only of enormous length, but was absolutely finer than silk. He did not use Australian wool at all, as it is much too fine for the goods he manufactures, but he preserved it in a glass case just to look at occasionally and think about, for no sane man looking at it with eyes that see, can doubt but that the germ of a new and splendid industry lies silent there.

In these woolen factories, the operatives are all German and Irish, and the average of good earnings is $2 a day. Now, it is singular that in those great factories of Auburn, where agricultural implements are manufactured, though the average wages of many are not higher, there are plenty of Americans who seem indeed to have a genuine liking for working in wood. Of the specialty of mowers and reapers, there are no less than three factories, the Cayuga Chief, the Dodge & Stevenson, and the Kirby. Without going into the merits of any, I may state that the Cayuga Chief seems to be considerably the oldest. Though the huge building is right down on the bank of the Owasco, the Company has neither dam nor water privilege, but runs entirely by steam-power. These machines are made almost entirely of iron and steel, and must have considerable popularity, since from 3,000 to 4,000 were turned out last year. The iron used comes from the Lehigh Valley, with which Auburn has direct communication, through the Southern Central, a local road, planned some years back by the Morgans, the Barbers, Mr. WISE and other leading citizens. Their sagacity has greatly benefited the city, which, by this means, has not only cheap coal and iron brought to the very doors, but has an escape from the freight extortions of the New-York Central. These may be imagined from the fact that it cost costs more to send a mower and reaper from Auburn to Buffalo than from New-York to Buffalo. The steel used by the Cayuga Chief Company is English, principally from Sheffield.

Nearly opposite to this large factory, on the opposite bank of the creek or river, is another manufacturing association, which has the striking peculiarity of being surrounded by walls forty feet high. This is the famous State Prison which was once the greatest prison in the country. The building fronts on State-street, and its façade is directly opposite to the depot of the New-York Central. It is highly castellated, being surrounded with outer walls with bartizan towers in the centre, through which the convicts enter. In the centre of the main building there is also an architectural attempt at a donjon keep, and the roof is machicolated in a grand style. Notwithstanding these little pleasantries of design, the place is a famous prison, and at first glance one sees that escapes are almost impossible. The heroes of Newgate, Jack Sheppard and his compeers, would hardly repeat their exploits here, even if the guards were not so vigilant. I entered that portal traversed by so many despairing hearts and presented my credentials to Mr. ROSS, the Superintendent, who has the reputation of being the most popular man in the county. He received me very cordially, and proposed that I should visit with him the workshops and the dormitories, and afterward see the men at dinner, to which I gladly acceded. We crossed the hall and a melancholy chamber, half store-room, half corridor, and then descending some stone steps arrived in the interior quadrangle. The centre of the building was taken up, Mr. ROSS informed me, with offices, kitchens, &c., and the dormitories were stationed in the wings to the right and left, which extended only half way down the sides, the remainder being wooden erections two stories high, where the workshops were. The fourth side of the quadrangle facing the main stone building or donjon keep was also a workshop of wood. In the centre was a melancholy-looking garden, laid out with a slovenly sort of care. The place was conspicuously clean, the stone walks carefully swept, not a fallen leaf anywhere invaded the sanctity of the paths. The sanded parts were accurately sanded, and the graveled parts accurately graveled. Externally the quadrangle of the prison was all that could be desired. We entered one of the wings, and found ourselves in one of the dormitories. There was a narrow pathway between two walls, perhaps six feet broad. In one wall were the windows, looking upon the square, in the other wall were six stories of apertures, with iron balconies and iron doors flung back. These were the cells. We walked along the sawdusted path and glanced into the interior. Some contained nothing save a mattress hanging against one side wall and a blanket against the other, with a stool on the stone floor and a tin dipper on it—each cell being as clean as a new pin. But there were others where the mattress was considerably plumper and the blanket genuine Whitney; where the severely whitewashed wall was adorned with cheap lithographs, and the cold severity of the stone flooring was tempered by little strips of bright ingrain carpets. Female love had strayed into the fastness, and had left here bright bits of color and these snatches of comfort, to tell the wretched ones that it was unchanging, unfaltering, unforgetting.

Half way down the stretch of sawdust and of miserable wall was a stove, and opposite to it was a cell that was quite brilliant in its decorations. A man, clad in the prison garb, was feeding a black cat with a saucer of milk. As we approached, the man jumped up and gave an uneasy pull at his cap. The cat gave a piteous mew and tried to get up, but could not. "What's the matter with the animal," said Mr. ROSS. "She was after a mouse on the fifth story, Sir, and came plump down, and I think she has broken one of her hind legs." The man had a good face, and both looked and spoke compassionately, as if he was full of pity for the suffering mouser. "May I ask him what he's in for?" I whispered to Mr. ROSS. "If you choose," he nodded. I asked him, and to my surprise he flushed and turned to the wall without speaking. We went down the sawdust path, and Mr. ROSS told me that he was a respectable farmer, and had been convicted of arson. He had set fire to the barn of some neighbor against whom he had a grudge, and had been sentenced to five years' imprisonment. His time was very nearly out, and as he had behaved himself well, he was acting as overlooker of the dormitory, seeing that every man cleaned his cell and the part of the building apportioned to him. His wife brought the little things that were in his room, and had never failed to visit the prison on errands of affection.

The first workshop I visited in the prison was that of SHELDON & CO., who make a specialty of axles for wagons of every description. The boxes are made at Clarksville, about a mile from Auburn and on the Owasco River, where the firm have a foundry and also another workshop, where the finest kinds of axles are made. Here in the prison they turn out in a year 30,000 sets, and contract for 100 convicts, who labor from 7½ A. M. to 4½ P. M. in Winter, and from sunrise to sunset in Summer, with intermissions of forty minutes for meals. There were two keepers in the rooms, seeing that the men did not talk, but they could not possibly prevent the men from talking as much as they chose in undertones. The work was tolerably done, but not very expeditiously, and I learned from the foreman that fifty men would do more work in ordinary workshops in the same hours. There is an idea abroad that the men spoil work, but this is seldom the case. The convicts here have so many inducements to do their work well, that it is only a very few who attempt to revenge themselves upon the law by destroying the goods intrusted to them. When this happens, the offender is punished by being decorated with an iron guy, which is fastened around the neck by a padlock, or by the withdrawal of some privilege, or by solitary confinement. On the whole, SHELDON & CO. are satisfied with the men's labor, and I confess that the work I saw done, was, as far as I had power to judge, very fairly executed. These axles are of repute, and go all over the United States, to California, to South America, and even to Australia. The men were apportioned every day a fair day's work, and if they do more they are paid for over-time at a liberal rate. The sums earned by each convict, in this manner, are paid over by the contractor, every month, to Mr. ROSS, and lodged in the State Bank, six per cent. interest being paid.

Next to SHELDON's workshop is that of HAYDEN & LETCHFORD, where hames for horse-collars and plated harness-trimmings are manufactured. One hundred and twenty-five men are employed, and in a year about 75,000 sets are turned out. Mr. LETCHFORD I had the pleasure of seeing personally, and he did not seem satisfied with prison work, He said that it was badly done, and much of the material spoiled through inefficiency. From his shop I passed through the three shops for shoes and boots, where no less than 480 men are employed, through HOWLAND's plane factory, and EDWARD BURT's sash, blind and door-turning shop. The men employed in this manner are 977, out of 1,066, the full number of the convicts. The rest are either cooks, bakers, helpers, overlookers of the dormitories, or else sick. In every one I conversed with the representatives of the firms who contracted for the convicts' labor, and in every one I detected an under-current of distaste to convict employment, and an uneasiness whose source I cannot fathom. I do not think that it was in any case occasioned by fear, and if I might be permitted to guess I should say that the manifest repugnance arose from the resemblance of convict labor to slavery.

From the workshops I accompanied Mr. ROSS to the dining-room, which was a miracle of cleanliness and good arrangement. He was unwilling that I should speak to any of his prisoners, so that I am not able to say what they think about prison life and prison fare. Their dinner consisted of bean soup, a huge plateful of codfish and potatoes mashed, a hunk of bread and a pannikin of coffee made out of burned crusts sweetened with molasses. The bread was very coarse, but good, and the codfish and potatoes were both excellent in quality and well cooked. The bean soup would, I believe, have been acknowledged a success even in Boston. The substitute for coffee I had not the courage to try. The men filed in marching in that absurd fashion called lockstep, and took their seats in a most orderly fashion, a venerable-looking chaplain said a short grace, and at a signal from Mr. ROSS they fell to with hearty appetites. I moved around and examined the faces. There were some execrable physiognomies, but as a general rule they were neither better nor worse than the faces we see around us daily. There was an exception to this in the two hundred who recently arrived from Sing Sing, and who could easily be distinguished by the arrangement of the stripes in their clothing. These individuals for the most part had an air of dogged defiance which was to the last degree repulsive. When the platters were emptied, helpers came in with buckets of fish and potatoes and great trays of bread, and helped profusely all round. When they had finished and retired I had the curiosity to go round, and I noticed that immense quantities remained uneaten. I had also the curiosity to visit the dinner of the convict helpers and bakers, and found that they were eating loaves of bread as fine as I had tasted in the hotel. I suppose that the barrels of wheat flour I saw piled up in the store-room are mixed, from motives of economy, with rye or unbolted wheat. In the store-room, also, I saw the potatoes, which were of the best possible quality, as also were the beans and the Indian meal.

Returning to the office with Mr. ROSS, I asked him if he considered it possible to prevent talking. I had convinced myself that it was impossible, and was glad to hear him say so too. He continued: "Something might possibly be gained if this and other prisons were not run as part of the political machine. They receive $75 a month now—when it would be easy to get better men for $50 a month—because they have served the party, and they often have to be retained even when inefficient, because they are useful to the party. Such ways of doing business are most injurious to the institution.

REPORTER—Well, Mr. ROSS, what would you propose?

ROSS—Simply that there should not be a change in the prison on every occasion when one party gets the upper hand.

REPORTER—Are the contracts made through political interest?

Mr. ROSS—No, they are not. Luckily that has escaped the politicians, or perhaps they were afraid to touch it, because the institution would not then be as nearly self-supporting as it is.

REPORTER—Is it not self-supporting, then?

Mr. ROSS—No, Sir, it is not. I think the reason will be found in the falling off of the best branches of prison labor. You saw what we do now. Five years ago we made carpets, and cloth, and fine cabinet-work, and clothing, and agricultural implements—mowers and reapers, and such like. Now it's getting to be mostly shoes, and I fear the time will come when they will be all.

As I went home to the hotel I could not help thinking that this present system at Auburn is a fraud upon the public. Without going into the vexed question of prison labor, I cannot for the life of me understand why PAT ROONEY, the burglar, pimp, pick-pocket, panel-house keeper, repeater, cut-throat and ruffian generally, should be treated so delicately and soused with rose-water so gingerly. If prison labor is a just thing as between capital and labor, which I don't want to discuss, there must be a classification of crime. It is obvious to the meanest capacity that crimes readily separate themselves into three grand divisions—habitual crime, casual crime without extenuation, and casual crime with extenuation. Such a place as Auburn, with its plentiful food, its easy work, its opportunities of conversation, and its money bonus of overwork, which has mounted as high as $25 per month, is not the thing for habitual criminals.

R. E. G.

Meeting of the Committee of Seventy.

A meeting of the Committee of Seventy was held at their rooms, No. 938 Broadway, last evening. The session was a strictly private one and of great length, lasting till nearly 12 o'clock. The Committee did not feel themselves at liberty to make known the result of their conference. Full reports will be given to the public shortly.

Something About Flash Jewelry.

The doctrine of equality, which has produced so many high and noble qualities in the American character, has also very unfortunately developed a spirit of imitation which is not only ridiculous, but very often even culpable. The servant-maid, understanding that she is as good as her mistress, only not so rich, determines to dress as well in appearance, if not in reality. If her mistress has a camel's hair shawl, Bridget spends a year's savings on an imitation made at Paisley; if her mistress wears ornaments of the pale, rare coral, Bridget makes a grand display with sealing-wax ornaments of the same hue. If the mistress wears diamonds, Bridget decorates herself with brilliants from Alaska, or genuine paste. Massive gold brooches and bracelets were at one time a sore point with the ladies of the basement, because nothing else would look like the real article. But here science has come to the aid of the afflicted and has invented an aluminium bronze which has all the appearance of eighteen carat gold. Bridget is therefore enabled to shine on Sundays and holidays like a queen of Sheba. Few persons, however unobservant, have failed, occasionally, at least, to notice the gorgeous character of Bridget's jewelry. It appeals to the eye even more forcibly than the bonnet which it is her pride to wear when she takes her outing. Sometimes the ear-rings are so large that when she whisks around the table a slight, but perceptible metallic clang is heard, to be attributed solely to those splendid ornaments. The brooch that covers her silk kerchief, is of the same ample size and radiant splendor. And of rings, she has at the least half a dozen, apparently of plain gold, but very solid. The mistress of the house usually surveys her brilliant maid with a look half of amusement, half of vexation. But there is on the brow of the master a perceptible frown, for well he knows that these superb trinkets have been trafficked by some peddler in exchange for the pair of old boots which alone suit his feet when his corns are troublesome, or for that warm overcoat, serviceable, but unfashionable, which his charity had designed for some employe or dependent.

Bridget's young man, who calls on Sunday evenings, has a shirt front adorned with a solitaire diamond of apparently enormous value. It is about three and a half carat in size, and would be worth, if genuine, about $2,000. As it is, its intrinsic value is zero, but it had a market price of one dollar, setting and all, and the profit of the manufacturer and retailer was about ninety-five per cent. Bridget's young man patronizes glass, but his cousin Terence, purchases his diamonds of the real original and only Jacobs, who will let him have a magnificent cluster pin as large as a five dollar piece for three dollars, beautifully set in the finest imitation gilt and double washed brass. The stones in the cluster pin are nominally from Alaska; they are simply crystals of quartz, and will remain very brilliant for about a week, or if cased for three times as long, but they will become at last far duller even than ordinary glass. Bridget's young man wears also brilliant studs to his wristbands, apparently carbuncles of large size and splendid hue. These cost him one dollar and a quarter, and really they look pretty well, considering the length of time he has worn them. The color is right enough, and owing to the tin foil at the bottom of the glass, there is as much glow as in real stones. What is wanting is the lustre, for the carbuncle, though a cheap stone, is very hard and takes quite a high polish. It will reflect objects in *petto* like the apple of the eye, but this the imitation will not do. His cousin Terence has studs that resemble a moss agate; these are made of glass and cost only fifty cents. In both cases the setting is the same, of brass gilt.

There is a species of flash jewelry which only respectable people affect. It is ornaments in imitation of jet and onyx. Ladies who wear expensive jewelry on state occasions, frequently in morning toilettes wear ear-rings and bracelets of a composition into which shellac largely enters. They consider this no offense, though the setting is of brass gilt, and the ornaments are, in every particular, as false as Bridget's. But because these are black, they are not considered as belonging to the order of flash. This is a peculiarly feminine reason, but though the practice is condemned and detested by all gentlemen, it still prevails. The ear-rings, however, are going out of fashion, because in many instances the poisonous nature of the brass injures the ear, produces purulent swellings, and often severe ear-ache. These ornaments are a Parisian specialty, and extremely cheap.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10—7 P. M.—The low barometer which was, on Thursday afternoon, in Illinois, has moved to Lake Ontario. A secondary area has developed during the night, in North Carolina, and is now over Long Island Sound. High north-east winds have accompanied these disturbances from Lake Michigan to Virginia and New-York. They are now followed by brisk westerly winds over the same area. Fresh easterly winds, with threatening weather, have set in on the New-England coast. An area of high barometer has advanced eastward into Illinois and Arkansas. Clear weather with north winds prevails west of Alabama. The pressure has fallen decidedly on the Pacific coast.

PROBABILITIES.

Rising barometer, with clear and clearing weather, will probably prevail on Saturday, from New-York to Lake Superior, and southward to the Gulf. The storm in New-York will probably pass north-east, over New-England, reaching Nova Scotia on Saturday night, the high north-west winds on Lake Erie and New-Jersey following closely in its rear.

WARNING SIGNALS ORDERED.

Cautionary signals are ordered for the evening, at Cleveland, Buffalo, Oswego, Cape May, New-York, New-London, Boston and Philadelphia.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Secretary Delano's Letter Relating to the Apaches.

Cochise and Many of His Bands at Canada Alamosa—The Indian Managers Presented by an Arizona Grand Jury—War Parties Permitted to Leave Camp Grant.

Letter to the Secretary of the Interior on the Apache Trouble.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The following is the official letter of Secretary DELANO to the President, which forms the basis of the action which in future will control in the management of Indian affairs in Arizona:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the communication addressed to this Department by Hon. VINCENT COLYER, one of the Board of Indian Peace Commissioners who recently visited Arizona, wherein he states his views in relation to the Apache Indians, and describes certain tracts of country in Arizona and New-Mexico, which, during his recent visit to said Indians he has selected to be set apart as reservations for their use, as authorized to do by orders issued to him before visiting the Apaches. I have the honor to recommend, in pursuance of the understanding arrived at in our conversation with the Secretary of War on the 6th instant, that the President issue an order authorizing said tracts of country described in Mr. COLYER's letter to be regarded as reservations for the settlement of the Indians until it is otherwise ordered. I have the honor also to suggest that proper officers of the War Department be directed to notify the various bands of roving Apaches that they are required to locate upon the reservations immediately, and that upon so doing they will be fully protected and provided for by the Government so long as they remain on said reservations, and preserve peaceable relations with the Government, each other and the white people, and that unless they comply with the request they will not be thus provided for and protected. I suggest that they also be notified that they will not be permitted to send their old men, women and children on such reservations, and permit their young men and braves to go upon the warpath. I beg also to request that the proper officers of the War Department be instructed to notify the white people of Arizona and New-Mexico this determination of the Government to preserve, if possible, peace between the whites and the Indians, and that neither will be allowed to depredate or trespass upon the other with impunity, and that so long and so far as the Indians comply with these requirements of the Government, and settle upon these reservations before indicated, and conduct themselves peaceably thereafter, they will be protected by the Government to the full extent of its power, and no longer. I beg also to inform you that it is the intention of this Department to communicate a copy of this letter to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Arizona and New-Mexico, and to direct the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Arizona to remove his head-quarters immediately to the head-quarters of the commanding officer of the department of Arizona, and to request him to co-operate fully with the officer in charge of the troops in Arizona in the execution of the purpose of the Government, as communicated in this request, provided the views herein expressed shall have the approbation of the President and the War Department. I would further suggest that the War Department will, for the present, select some suitable and discreet officer of the army to act as Indian agent for any of the reservations in Arizona which may be occupied by the Indians under the orders herein contemplated. Such agents will be superceded by persons hereafter appointed by this Department, at such times as the President may hereafter deem proper.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
C. DELANO, Secretary.

To the President.

Apaches Coming in at Canada Alamosa—The Tucson Grand Jury on the Managers of Reservations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—The Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs today received a communication from Agent PIPER, dated Canada Alamosa, New-Mexico, Oct. 24, in which he reports that the Apache Indians were coming in daily so fast that the supply of corn would soon be exhausted. Nineteen hundred rations had been issued that day, and he therefore asks authority to purchase 80,000 pounds of corn in open market, prior to the awarding of a contract for 500,000 pounds. One Cayote Chief named CHIRA had arrived, bringing with him 190 Indians. COCHISE, who was then at Canada Alamosa, said a great many more would be in shortly.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—The United States Grand Jury of Tucson, Arizona, make formal charges against the managers of the Indian reservation in the Territory, showing that the Apaches were allowed to leave and go on the war path at will, specifying numerous murders committed by Indians direct from Camp Grant; also charging that the Indians are supplied by agents with arms and ammunition, and their women prostituted by the officers in charge.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Cabinet and the Civil Service Commission—Gen. Sheridan's Chicago Administration Sustained by the President, War Department, and Gen. Sherman—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—There was a full and long Cabinet meeting today, at which GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, Esq., Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, was present and laid before the President and the members of the Cabinet the full outline of the scheme which the Commission has thus far substantially perfected. There was a two-hours discussion on the subject, but no positive results were reached, and it will be the subject of further consideration at future meetings. It will be a matter of decided interest to politicians and office-holders to learn that no one takes a deeper interest in this matter than the President. He apparently sees in it a way out of many of the perplexities of his office. The subject is deeper, broader, graver, and more potent for evil, with office-seekers, and more potent for good with the public at large, than most people at present seem to appreciate.

GEN. SHERIDAN SUSTAINED.

The action of Gen. SHERIDAN at Chicago, both during and subsequent to the fire, meets the approval of the President, the Secretary of War, and Gen. SHERMAN. The Secretary of War wrote to SHERIDAN today, conveying his own and the President's approval of the course pursued, saying that so much having been published in regard to it this official recognition of his services is no more than simple justice. The approval expressed is emphatic and complete.

THE GEORGIA KUKLUX.

The Democratic papers of Georgia are beginning to find out that there is a Kuklux organization in that State, and the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, one of the most prominent Democratic papers of Georgia, urges the people to take the matter into their own hands, and through their own Grand Juries and Courts to suppress the organization, as the only means to avert the declaration of martial law and the diffusion of Federal troops throughout the State.

PERSONAL.

Hon. J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Assistant Secretary of State, will leave the city for New-York on Tuesday next, and will sail for Europe, to attend the Geneva Conference, in the French steamer of the 16th inst. Señor ROBERTS, the Spanish Minister, has taken possession of Mr. DAVIS' house, which is one of the most delightful of Washington residences. It seems probable that Judge CURTIS, of Massachusetts, who, with Mr. EVARTS, has been appointed counsel for the United States before the Geneva tribunal, will decline that position for reasons of a private nature, one of which is said to be his disinclination to make another trip to Europe, from which he has only returned since his appointment was announced.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

APPOINTMENTS.

GEORGE B. DICK has been appointed as Assistant Assessor for the Thirtieth New-York District, ANTHONY BANNING as Gauger for the Fifth Ohio District, and GEORGE W. DONALDSON as Assistant Assessor for the Seventh Ohio District.

THE HORNET CASE.

This Government and the Spanish authorities have not yet arrived at an agreement respecting the *Hornet*, now at Port-au-Prince, menaced by Spanish vessels. A correspondence is in progress between the Secretary of State and Minister ROBERTS, the former protesting against the design to seize that vessel, which is under the American flag.

THE SMALL-POX.

Prominent gentlemen here attribute the spread of small-pox in Philadelphia and other cities to the sale of buffalo robes there, taken from the Blackfeet and Regan Camps, where the disease prevailed two years ago. At that time they were forbidden to be sold to traders, but several months ago they disappeared from those neighborhoods and found their way elsewhere.

Fourteenth Assembly District Republican Rejoicings.

The regular Republican Association of the Fourteenth Assembly District held an enthusiastic regular meeting last evening at Plimpton Hall. Gen. JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY made an address, in the course of which he said that the time was coming when the odious City charter would be wiped out of existence, and when the Republicans would be a power in the City, as they should have been long ago.

Mr. HERMAN G. CARTER offered a series of resolutions congratulating the honest electors of the State and City upon the splendid victory gained in the interest of Reform, and expressing the satisfaction of the citizens of the district on the election to the Senate of Dr. AUGUSTUS WEISMANN, to the Assembly of JOHN A. FOLEY, and of MICHAEL O'CONNOR as Assistant Alderman.

The building No. 7 Stuyvesant-street has been secured as the head-quarters of the Association.

The *Java's* mails have afforded Mr. BRENTANO (No. 33 Union-square) a fresh supply of English and Continental papers, and his stock of domestic and foreign illustrated and literary journals is now a large and attractive one. The cartoon in *Punch* of the "Cat Out of the Bag," is a capital satire, and the engravings in the *Graphic* are very fine, especially the portrait of President GRANT. The *Illustrated News* contains splendid pictures of a forest fire in America and the destruction of Chicago. The *Saturday Review*, *Nature*, and kindred publications are fully up to their reputation.

Starr & Marcus,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UPSTAIRS.
AN UNRIVALED ASSORTMENT
OF
GORHAM PLATED-WARE,
Guaranteed, with fair usage, to last a generation.—*Advertisement.*

DRESSING CASES of the finest quality.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
No. 19 Maiden-lane. No. 22 John-st.
—*Advertisement.*

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

Woodworth's
NILSSON BOUQUET.
AN EXQUISITE PERFUME.—*Advertisement.*

PILES—ITCHING PILES.—Rossman's cure never fails. ROSSMAN & MCKINSTRY, Proprietors, Hudson, N. Y. Sent by mail for 60 cents. Trade supplied by JOHN F. HENRY, New-York; GEORGE C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, Philadelphia, and FULLER & FULLER, Chicago.—*Advertisement.*

HARDY'S ELIXIR—Purely vegetable—cures dyspepsia, hypochondria, constipation of the bowels, indigestion, loss of appetite, general debility, nausea, and all disorders of the liver and stomach. Trade supplied by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.—*Advertisement.*

LONG WINTER EVENINGS!—$20 Billiard Table. Full-size cues and balls, quick rubber cushions. Diagram free. ABBOT & NICHOLLS, No. 95 Liberty-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Consumption is not cured, but prevented, by Durno's Catarrh Snuff.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, Nov. 12, will contain the usual variety of interesting matter under the following heads:

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the leading issues of the day.

ORIGINAL SKETCHES, giving interesting information on all sorts of subjects in an entertaining form.

THE LATEST HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS by telegraph and the mails.

LOCAL AFFAIRS, as reported by our staff of writers.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY OF THE WEEK, containing the newest gossip at home and abroad, and announcements of events.

SPIRIT OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS, giving the most salient points of the different religious papers in the United States.

CURRENT LITERATURE, colated from late Domestic and Foreign Serials.

MILITARY GOSSIP, affording considerable information of interest to our National Guard.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the Sunday edition is specially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching, for business purposes, the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The excessive popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure popular classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Parties Using Holmes' Burglar-Alarm TELEGRAPH should keep their bells set for unoccupied parts of the house during the day and evening, to protect from sneak-thieves.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Dyspepsia.—All persons suffering from indigestion will receive Dr. T. M. SHARP'S CELEBRATED PILLS for a limited period free of charge, for trial, by applying at the wholesale office, No. 127 Canal-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

The Best Place in New-York to Buy Reliable Watches, fine Diamonds, rich, fashionable Jewelry, and sterling silver Wedding Presents, is SQUIRE'S, No. 97 Fulton-st. Diamonds a specialty.

Drunkenness and Opium-Eating.—Dr. BEERS, No. 107 4th-av., has a permanent and painless cure for both these evils. Thousands cured. Call or send stamp for evidence.

Citizens and Strangers who Desire a tasty and elegant Hat, of superior quality, should call at ESPENSCHIED'S, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Cold Winds Excluded, and Rooms Kept warm and cosy by ROEBUCK'S WEATHER STRIPS, No. 58 Fulton-st., near Cliff.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $5. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, Silk Society badges, French note-paper. JAMES EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

For Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, go to GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 841 Broadway. Diamonds bought.

An Article of True Merit.—"Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit.

Drs. M. Levett & Son, Dentists, respectfully announce to their patients and the public, having returned from Europe, that they have resumed practice, and will be fully prepared to attend patients at their new
DENTAL ROOMS, NO. 29 EAST 15TH-ST.,
Next door but one to Tiffany's.

A Blessing to Mothers.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a safe and certain remedy.

Royal Havana Lottery.
$330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

From the New-York Journal of Commerce.
Hats On.—Mr. Bird, No 49 Nassau-st., who has announced his new styles in our paper every season for more years than our young readers can remember, wishes us to say that in reducing his price he has not reduced the quality of his work, but still gives a first-class covering to all heads, wise or otherwise, that present themselves for this purpose at his office.

Home Again.—Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful dermatologist, having closed his Boston office, can now be consulted at his New-York office, No. 49 Bond-st., for falling, loss and prematurely gray hair, dandruff, itching, eczema, ringworm, scald head, alopecia, or any disease or complaint of the head which induces a loss of hair or untimely grayness. Call or send for circular.

Unnatural Redness of the Nose or Face, black-heads, pimply eruptions and blotched disfigurations, are positively cured by DR. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. A cure guaranteed.

Moles on the Face are Permanently removed without cutting, pain or scars, by the personal attention of Dr. B. C. PERRY, dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. A permanent cure guaranteed in every case.

The Wilson Shuttle Sewing-Machine—The best and cheapest first-class machines in the world. Prices from $45 to $100. Salesroom 707 Broadway.

House-Keepers and Heads of Families can find the HALFORD at their grocer's.

MARRIED.

BAXTER—MORTIMER.—On Thursday, Nov. 9, at Paterson, N. J., by Rev. J. B. Hopwood, WILLIAM M. BAXTER to JANE T. MORTIMER.

BURGESS—JOLLY.—On the 7th, at Christ Church Rectory, by Rev. Dr. Haskins, LEWIS C. BURGESS to HANNAH M. JOLLY.

EMBREE—PEARSALL.—On Thursday, Nov. 9, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. C. F. Burdick, E. LAWRENCE EMBREE, of Westfield, N. J., to TILLIE L. PEARSALL, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DEPEW—HEGEMAN.—At the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, D. D., on Thursday evening, Nov. 9, CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW to ELISE A., daughter of William Hegeman, of this City.

MASTIN—LODER.—On Thursday, Nov. 9, by Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, at the residence of the bride's parents, in New-York City, Mr. J. EDWARD MASTIN with Miss EMMA C. LODER, step-daughter of P. P. Dickinson, Esq.

MILLER—ESTES.—On Sunday, Nov. 5, by Rev. Mr. Sandford, of Greene-street M. E. Church, Mr. B. F. MILLER and Mrs. CATHARINE ESTES, both of this City.

PERRY—DOTY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1871, by Rev. Wm. S. Langford, rector of St. John's Church, Dr. SAFFORD G. PERRY to HELEN B., eldest daughter of the late O. W. Doty, all of Yonkers. No cards.

ROBERT—SHAW.—At Germantown, Penn., Nov. 8, by Rev. Mr. Harris, HOWELL W. ROBERT, of Belvedere, N. Y., to CHARLOTTE SHAW, daughter of Edward Shaw, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

STANFIELD—YOUENES.—At New-Orleans, on Tuesday, Oct. 31, at the residence of the bride's parents, HENRY STANFIELD, of New-York, to FLORESTINE, daughter of John Youenes, Esq., of New-Orleans.

SUTTON—STOKES.—On Thursday, Nov. 9, at the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church, by Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., JAMES R. SUTTON to MARY J., daughter of Edward H. Stokes, all of this City.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

WAGNER—MARSCHALK.—On Wednesday, Nov. 8, at St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. John Paddock, D. D., CHARLES FERDINAND WAGNER to THERESA B., daughter of Capt. J. Marschalk, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Friday, the 10th inst., at his residence, Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn, SAMUEL P. BROWN, aged 75 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brother, Rev. John Brown, of Newburg, are invited to attend his funeral at St. Paul's Church, New-York, on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

COLE.—At Waterford, N. Y., on Friday, Nov. 10, Dr. EDGAR B. COLE.

Funeral from his late residence, Waterford, on Monday, 13th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

DU PUGET.—On Thursday, Nov. 9, 1871, SARAH ANNE, wife of Albert L. du Puget.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Hoboken, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

ELSBERG.—NATHAN ELSBERG, on the 8th inst., aged 84 years, 4 months and 4 days.

Funeral will take place on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 9 A. M., from his late residence, No. 153 West 15th-st.

FOX.—At Jersey City, on Wednesday, Nov. 8, JOHN S. FOX, Esq., President of the First National Bank of Jersey City, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased and his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the First Reformed Church, in Grand-st., Jersey City, on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, without further invitation.

GILLETT.—At Harlem, Nov. 10, ALICE WILLIAMS, infant daughter of E. H. and M. T. Gillett.

Funeral this day (Nov. 11) at 2 P. M.

HOMER.—At Homer, Cortland County, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1871, Mrs. CAROLINE AMELIA HOMER, wife of Joseph H. Homer of New-York City, aged 67 years.

The remains were intered in the family grounds in Glenn Wood Cemetery, Homer.

KELLOGG—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 9, REBECCA J. KELLOGG, in the 41st year of her age.

Funeral on Sunday, Nov. 12, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from No. 430 Pacific-st.

NOBLE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 8, CORNELIA C., wife of Thomas W. Noble, and daughter of the late John R. Bainbridge.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, Nov. 11, from the residence of her mother, No. 126 Dean-st.

☞ Trenton, N. J., papers please copy.

ROBERTS.—On Thursday, Nov. 9, N. W. ROBERTS in the 58th year of his age.

Funeral at his late residence, No. 814 Dean-st., near Grand-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday 12th inst. at 2 P. M.

SCOFIELD.—Suddenly on Friday morning, Nov. 10, HENRY SCOFIELD, aged 81 years 5 months 20 days.

Relatives and friends of the family, also those of his father-in-law, Capt. Chas. Hazzard, and the members of Nassau Lodge No. 536, F. and A.M., of Brooklyn, are invited to attend the funeral. Prayer at his late residence, No. 235 East 40th-st., on Monday 13th inst. at 10½ A. M. Funeral services will be held at St. John's Church, Stamford, Conn. at 2 P. M. Train leaves 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 12¼ P. M. Carriages will be in attendance on arrival of train.

SLOAN.—On Thursday, the 9th inst., after a short but severe illness, MARY THEODOSIA, relict of the late Wm. Dunbar Sloan.

The friends of James S. Sloan, and of her sons, Wm. D. and Thos. J. Sloan, and the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 347 4th-av., on Monday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WARD.—On Thursday, Nov. 9, EMMA CHESTERMAN, wife of James E. Ward, M. D., and daughter of the late James Chesterman.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, on Saturday, Nov. 11, at 1 P. M., from the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., near 5th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROOMS OF THE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
NO. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1871.

Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago conflagration.

Persons desirous of subscribing to this object may send their contributions to the Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William-st., care of George Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., or to any member of the Committee. Checks to be made payable to the order of A. A. LOW, Treasurer.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMITTEE:
JOHN C. GREEN, Chairman, No. 71 South-st.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Vice-Chairman, No. 25 Nassau-st.
A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip.
FRANK E. HOWE, Secretary, No. 88 Wall-st.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.
We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
AGENTS, NEW-YORK.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Nov. 11, 1871, will close at this office on Tuesday at 11½ A. M., on Wednesday at 12 M., on Thursday at 11½ A. M., and on Saturday at 11½ A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

NOTICE NO. 1.—BENEVOLENT LADIES desirous of promoting the welfare of friendless girls may do so very readily by patronizing the dress-making and outfitting departments of the Wilson Industrial School, corner of Avenue A and 8th-st., where suits for ladies and children or under-garments are well made at very moderate prices and at short notice. Green cars pass the door.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Nov. 23; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

NOTICE.—ALL PARTIES HAVING FURNITURE, &c., stored with E. MARTIN & SON, Nos. 1,266 and 1,268 Broadway, and No. 151 West 32d-st., over one year unsettled for, will be sold at auction to pay storage, &c., on 25th November, 1871.

ALBURGH SPRINGS LITHIA AND Sulphur Water will cure Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints. Send for pamphlet. For sale by HOYT & BLANCHARD, No. 203 Greenwich-st.

WEDDING NOTES.—BALL CARDS, NEW styles; fine paper and envelopes, monograms, seals, badges, medals, &c., by A. DEMAREST, Engraver, No. 182 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market was exceedingly dull yesterday, Nov. 10, and at the Exchange the attendance was light, while all the sales expected to occur were either adjourned or failed to meet with the anticipated success. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. offered a valuable property on Crosby, near Broome-street, known as No. 49, embracing a three-story brick house with lot, in size 25.3x100, but the bid received being unsatisfactory, the premises were withdrawn. The legal sales announced by JOSEPH MCGUIRE to take place were adjourned as follows: House and lot, Water, corner Roosevelt-street, adjourned until Friday of next week, and house and lot on Fourth-avenue, south of One Hundred and Ninth-street, until the 22d inst. No other business was transacted.

For next week the sales projected are not numerous; but two of importance will be held at the Exchange, namely: On Thursday, by JAMES M. MILLER, a trustee's sale of very valuable Westchester County property, and on Thursday, by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, a large number of desirable City lots. A more extended notice of these proposed transactions will appear on Monday.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

A valuable property up-town, on a wide street, now being rapidly taken up for business purposes, $15,000 per annum, is offered for a ten years' lease. Apply to CHAS. R. HUNTINGTON, No. 34½ Pine-st.

ONE OF THE CHEAPEST HOUSES in New-York—Four story, high stoop, with mirrors all throughout the first and second stories; plumbing equal to the best house in the City; location above 42d-st., near 5th-av.

RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

SIX VALUABLE LOTS, RUNNING from 106th-st. (100-foot street) to 107th-st., between Central Park and the Grand Boulevard, most eligibly located, for sale low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT brown-stone-front high-stoop house, south-east corner 49th-st. and Madison-av. Apply to EDWARD PATTERSON, attorney at law, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-st., New-York.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-class dwellings, in sums not less than $25,000, between 14th and 60th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Apply to LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

AT A BARGAIN—AN ELEGANT, FULL-size brown-stone house; unusually well built; 46th-st., near 5th-av.; possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

$40,000 FOR A REAL FIRST-CLASS house, finest location in New-York; four story, brown stone, 20 feet front; terms easy, with possession. RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

$30,000 FOR SUPERIOR FOUR-story brown-stone house, 22x55x100, in 48th-st.: Columbia lease. RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 125TH-ST.—THREE full lots for sale reasonable. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

WATER FRONTS ON THE NORTH, East and Harlem Rivers for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN house and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily; situated near depots in the best portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn, garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful; modern design and fittings; situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, and unsurpassed travel. Payments in good shape.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

Homes for All.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed, with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, must increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to Houses, Lots, Farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FLUSHING LOTS FOR $200 TO $350.

A splendid tract of land in the most improving part of the village of Flushing, for nearly forty years the property of a gentleman deceased during the present year, is now being graded and subdivided into building lots, which for accessibility, cheapness and desirability, are unequaled by any offering or that have ever been put upon the market in the vicinity of New-York. Discriminating persons of moderate means, who aim to secure a home at a low price, and yet away from nuisances and shanties, are especially invited to examine this property, which is on high ground, and surrounded by elegant improvements. Some of the lots front on the main street of the town, a broad avenue, whose lofty trees shade in Summer the finished walks leading from the adjacent depot. The prices at which these lots are being sold offer an opportunity for investment seldom equaled. The completion of Mr. Stewart's great railroad, now rapidly progressing, will doubtless double the value of this property within six months, as the depot has been located a few steps to the south, thus placing this property between the new depot and the present centre of the village. Price, $200 to $350. Terms easy. For maps and full information apply to the undersigned, (the owner,) where an agent will be in attendance each morning from 10 to 11 o'clock, to accompany applicants to view the property without expense to them; or he will call at your residence for that purpose at any hour when requested. E. H. SPOONER, No. 73 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 59.

LONG ISLAND CITY, HUNTER'S POINT.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A two-story and basement brick house, with lot; eight rooms, all improvements, fine location near Thirty-fourth-street Ferry, for only $6,000; $2,000 cash; $1,000 annually; rent, $575; possession given Dec. 1, 1871. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

$15,000.—FOR SALE IN BLOOMfield, N. J., only twelve miles from New-York, or fifty minutes' from foot of Barclay-st., two new first-class houses, with fourteen rooms, built in the best manner, with all modern improvements complete, elevated situation, in desirable neighborhood, very sightly, ample grounds, and within six minutes' walk of depot; terms accommodating. Apply to the owner, WILLIAM P. LYON, near the premises, or at No. 97 Thomas-st., New-York.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.—A farm within three miles of Princeton, N. J., 130 acres, with elegant and commodious stone mansion and out-buildings, situated on principal highway; fine view; land under thorough cultivation; the buildings are worth what is asked for the property. Special reasons for immediate sale. H. M. PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS —125 acres with water frontage of one and a half miles, on the East River, located in Westchester County within sight of Hell Gate, for sale by F. G. & D. Brown, No. 100 Broadway, Sole Agents.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUtiful country-seat in Jamaica; contains about ten acres of land; buildings first-class and in good order; will take New-York or Brooklyn property.

J. O. HOYT & SON, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—PECONIC HOUSE, GREENport, Long Island. Apply to

D. G. FLOYD, Greenport.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A.—TWO EXTRA-SIZE, DESIRABLE, fully-furnished dwellings to rent to acceptable parties at $6,000 each. One house on Madison-av., near 40th-st., the other fronting Central Park on 59th-st. Never let before.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

A FULL SIZE DESIRABLE DWELLing with all modern improvements, fine order, to let or lease, low, unfurnished; possession No. 190 West 10th-st. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY and attic marble-stoop dwelling-house, No. 63 Washington-square, south; immediate possession. Apply to T. J. GIBBONS, No. 113 Bleecker-st.

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY CAN have a pleasant house, with furniture, for board of owner's family; stable attached if required. Address A., Yorkville Post-office.

STORES, &C. TO LET.

A SPLENDID FIRST FLOOR, EVEN with the street on Broadway—To let or lease, the elegant and well-located offices now occupied by the International Fire Insurance Company; they are admirably located for an insurance or trust company, or any other requiring much room, as their dimensions are 25 feet by 160 feet, and have light on three sides. For terms apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BUILDINGS NO. 74 WOOSter-st., with steam-power; also, lofts with steam-power in the new building Nos. 123 and 125 West 28th-st. Apply to SMITH & CRANE, No. 74 Wooster-st.

LOFTS TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURposes, together or separate; first, second and third lofts of building No. 157 Duane-st.; size 25x80. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 231 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SUBSTANtial fire-proof warehouses, Nos. 501 and 503 Washington-st., near Spring; immediate possession; rent low. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FINE LOFTS, 50x100, WITH STEAM-power, to let, suitable for light manufacturing purposes; good light. Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

TO LET—ONE WORKSHOP, 26 FEET FRONT, 46 feet deep, water and water-closet, one or five years, in No. 8 Extra-place; $15. Inquire of C. MYERS, No. 26 2d-av.

LOFTS TO LET IN THE BUILDING NO. 12 Leonard-st., one or more, large and convenient. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 231 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

OFFICES TO RENT IN THE PARK BANK AND NINTH NATIONAL BANK BUILDINGS, suitable for banking, insurance or law offices. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.

Any party wishing to let for the Winter a small modern-built and well-furnished house in a good location to an unexceptionable tenant, (family three grown persons,) at a moderate rent, may address WILLIAM, care Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, Nov. 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following desirably located property:

15 lots on New-av. and 150th-st., with frame dwelling-house thereon.
4 lots n. s. of 159th-st., 100 ft. e. of Grand Boulevard.
2 lots s. s. 143d-st., 250 ft. e. of 8th-av.
4 lots s. s. 141st-st., 275 ft. e. of 8th-av.
4 lots n. s. 140th-st., 275 ft. e. of 8th-av.
1 lot n. e. corner of 7th-av. and 155th-st., and one lot adjoining on 135th-st.
3 lots e. s. 10th-av., 25.3 ft. s. of 125th-st.
11 lots s. s. 122d-st., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av.
7 lots n. s. 121st-st., 260 ft. w. of 10th-av.
7 lots s. s. 148th-st., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av.
3 lots n. s. 147th-st., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av.
4 lots n. w. corner of 9th-av. and 102d-st.
3 lots e. s. 9th-av., between 95th and 96th sts.

Sixty per cent. can remain on mortgage.

Maps giving full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st., corner Broadway.

WOOLEN MILL FOR SALE.

The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of LOUIS M. OBERHOFER, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 23, 1871, at 10 o'clock, at Canterbury, Conn., upon the premises, the remaining property of said bankrupt, to wit:

A two-set fancy cassimere mill, complete, with stone dam and good water privilege, stone-picker house, suitable buildings and tenements, and about sixty acres of land, and two complete sets of fancy cassimere machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of fancy cassimeres; also, mansion-house, barn, &c., and about six acres of land.

The above will be sold subject to certain mortgages, a part of which can probably lie for a long while.

Also, certain personal property and stock, &c., worth the attention of store-keepers, farmers, and others.

The above will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder. Further particulars may be had of SOLOMON LUCAS or HIRAM CROSBY, Norwich, Conn., or of the undersigned,

JOHN W. MASON, Assignee,
No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT SALE.

HUGH N. CAMP, AUCTIONEER,
No. 106 Broadway.

M. A. LYNCH and HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction, on Friday, Nov. 17, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable business property situated on the south-west corner of Greenwich and Rector sts., and known as No. 92 Greenwich-st.

Maps and particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

AT AUCTION—NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN and Staten Island property, by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, at Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, on Wednesday, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, (under judgment of partition sale peremptory,) house and lot No. 323 West 35th-st., 17.10¼x98.9; houses and lots Nos. 46 and 50 South 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., each 20x78 more or less; house and lot No. 275 South 1st-st., Brooklyn, E. D., and ten acres, with buildings, &c., at Castleton, Staten Island, all belonging to the Gescheidt estate. Terms to be made known at sale.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,

NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER

Have opened their French Protestant Boarding and Day-school for young ladies, (formerly known as the Pension Nieman Allemeyer, at Neuilly, near Paris, France, at No. 36 East 35th-st., New-York. French classes for ladies three times a week.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

No. 620 Fifth-av.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER,
Principals.

EVENING LESSONS IN BOOK-KEEPING, writing, arithmetic, phonography, &c. DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, No. 875 Broadway. Special course for business men and clerks. Private rooms if desired.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARD-ING and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Musical department under the care of Profs. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S Boarding-school for young ladies and children, Hadley, Mass. Circulars and testimonials can be obtained of H. C. HULBERT, Esq., No. 13 Beekman-st., New-York, or by addressing the Principals.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 122 East 61st-st., one block from Madison-av. Private lessons in singing, piano-forte and harp; French and painting classes.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, WILBRA-HAM, MASS.—An old and well-established Seminary for both sexes. Winter term commences Dec. 6 and continues thirteen weeks. For rooms or catalogue apply to E. COOKE, Principal.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WAS reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st.: limited to forty-three boys; room for three boarders. Circulars at G. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 1 Winthrop-place; testimonials from the Faculties of New-York University and Yale College. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENG-LISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 18, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

$175 A YEAR—BOARD, TUITION AND washing at the Episcopal Academy, Haddonfield, N. J. Pupils charged only from date of entrance. Rev. T. M. REILLY, Rector.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—AN EXperienced and successful tutor of the classics and mathematics has two hours disengaged. Address W. R. B., No. 222 West 25th-st., or call in the evening.

DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,370 Broadway, near 38th-st.; collegiate, English and primary; fifteen years' experience; highest references.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS; ages five to twelve. Address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE, HASTINGS, Westchester County, N. Y. A boarding-school for 12 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, Principal.

SCOVIL'S SHORT HAND, $1 25. NO. 44 Union-square.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL, MATHematical, French and English teacher, honor-graduate of foreign university, desires employment as teacher or tutor; testimonials and City reference of the highest class. Address TUTOR, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MALE TEACHER FOR PLAIN English branches; experience in handling young boys required. Apply at No. 128 East 24th-st., for four days, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROF. R. O. DOREMUS WILL GIVE A course of four lectures in Association Hall on consecutive TUESDAY EVENINGS, beginning Nov. 21. Subject—*The Blessings of Modern Science.* These lectures are entirely new, and will be profusely illustrated by the most brilliant experiment ever given in New-York. They will be of the greatest value to students, and the most intensely interesting popular course of the season. Reserved seats for sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Association Hall, 23d-st., corner of 4th-av.

REV. ROBERT S. MACARTHUR, PAStor, of Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and persons having no regular place of worship are cordially invited.

GRACE CHAPEL, FREE SEATS, East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D. D., Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All invited.

A PUBLIC SERVICE IN THE INTERest of gratuitously supplying Bibles and Prayer-books to the Bishops and clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for missionary use in their several dioceses and jurisdictions, will be held at 7½ o'clock on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn. Addresses by Right Rev. G. M. RANDALL, D. D., Bishop of Colorado; Rev. B. I. HAIGHT, D. D., of New-York, and Rev. HUGH MILLAR THOMPSON, D. D., Rector of St. James' Church, Chicago. Right Rev. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, D. D., the Bishop of the Diocese, is expected to preside. A collection in aid of this important missionary auxiliary will be made.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., Pastor.—SUNDAY, Nov. 12, at 10½ A. M., Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach. Subject in the morning—*The National Importance of Rational Christianity, a Plea for the Unitarian Denomination.* Evening service at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Coming Theology; or, Unitarianism and its Discouragements and Incentives.* Seats all free in the evening. The public cordially invited.

A COURSE OF LECTURES IN AID of the mission work of St. Ann's Free Church for Deaf Mutes will be given in Chickering Hall, 14th-st., near 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 13, 20, 27, and Dec. 4, at 8 o'clock. The first by Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D. Subject—*The Coming Man and the Coming Woman.* Tickets for the course, $1 50. To be had at the hall. For further particulars see advertisements.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BETHLEHEM Mission Sunday-school at Brookes' Assembly Rooms, No. 361 Broome-st., near Elizabeth-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 12, at 2½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. J. HYATT SMITH and others. A reunion of Superintendents and teachers. Singing by the children, conducted by Prof. Theodore E. Perkins.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. WM. MCALLISTER will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Hon. J. S. DIEHL will address the school in the afternoon. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Experience-meeting SATURDAY EVENING. Seats free. Strangers and others made welcome.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 4th-av.—Popular SUNDAY EVENING services. Singing by the audience of hymns and tunes, with grand organ and cornet accompaniment, from 7½ to 8 o'clock, to be followed by regular evening service and an address by Rev. MATHEW JULIEN. Young people especially are invited. All are welcome.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK-st., near Grand.—Preaching SUNDAY, Nov. 12, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. W. S. GRIFFIN, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. GEO. COCHRAN. The public are invited to hear these brethren, who are visiting our City from Canada.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT Sunday evenings Lyric Hall; also, Adelphi Hall, 52d-st. and Broadway, all day Sundays; both halls are fully furnished. Apply to JOHN H. TRENOR, No. 723 6th-av.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON.—Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.; subject for EVENING sermon—*The Church as a Reformer.* The Rector will preach.

"A MAN OF ONE IDEA," SUBJECT of discourse SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ in Canal-street Presbyterian Church, entrance No. 17 Greene-st., by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. Afternoon service at 3. Strangers welcome.

AT APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28th-st., Mrs. EMMA HARDINGE BRITTEN will speak before the Society of Spiritualists, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. No reserved seats. Conference at 2½ P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—On SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, Dr. THOMPSON will close his ministry in New-York, with a discourse reviewing *The History and Work of the Broadway Tabernacle Church.* Service at 7½.

CHURCH OF OUR FATHER—FIRST Universalist of Brooklyn—Clermont, between Fulton and Atlantic avs. SUNDAY, Rev. H. R. NYE, of Springfield, Mass., will preach.

Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Subject for morning—*What, therefore God hath joined together, let not man put asunder.* For evening, sermon for the times—*What is Truth?* All are invited.

CHURCH—FULTON, CORNER OF WILliam-st.—Preaching SABBATH at 10½; EVENING, 7½; Rev. M. C. JULIAN. MONDAY, praise-meeting, 7½; FRIDAY EVENING meeting, 7½; chapel No. 103 Fulton-st., where the noon daily meeting is held.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. ANDREW LONGACRE, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

FREE RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE AND Prayer-meeting in Mohawk Hall, 8th-av. and 16th-st., on SUNDAY MORNINGS at 10½ o'clock. Special subject—*Co-operative Homes and Labor as a Means of Realizing the (hitherto impossible) Christian Life.*

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH. Rev. A. F. CURRY, Pastor.—Preaching in the hall corner 8th-av. and 25th-st. on SABBATH next at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Also in the hall corner Grand and Forsyth at 10½ and 7½. A full Gospel every SUNDAY. Come and hear.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services: Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; ladies' Bible-class at 2½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 8 P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRES-BYTERIAN CHURCH, west of Broadway.—Rev. W. W. NEWELL, Jr., Pastor elect, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST PEWS IN the Church of the Incarnation, (Dr. MONTGOMERY'S.) Address U. F. R., No. 18 East 60th-st.

HOWARD MISSION, REV. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent.—Sunday-school 2½ to 3½, followed by singing and addresses; day-school 9 to 3 o'clock. Open daily, except Saturday, to visitors. Thanksgiving Day the exercises will commence at 12; at 1 o'clock the Grand Hallelujah chorus will be sung, and then the tables will be served.

HARLEM—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching by Rev. HENRY LOOMIS, Nov. 12, at 10½ A. M., in the new Harlem Hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Also by Rev. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, D. D., at 7½ P. M. A cordial invitation and welcome for all.

HARLEM.—REV. W. T. CLARKE WILL preach at Unity Chapel, 128th-st. and 4th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, and in the EVENING will give a lecture on *This World and the Next.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public cordially invited.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER his new lecture *Will It Pay?* at the Cooper Institute THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 16. Doors open at 7, lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. STRATTON, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Christian Unity.* Also, in the EVENING, at 7½—Evening subject—*The First Commandment.* Sabbath-school 2 P. M. General prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. CYRUS DICKSON, D. D., and in the EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

MONTHLY CONCERT OF THE MORNing Star Sunday-school, No. 130 West 24th-st., will be addressed by Rev. GEORGE MINGINS and Rev. C. C. FOOTE, SUNDAY, at 2½ P. M.

NOTICE.—THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY service of the Ladies' Domestic Missionary Relief Association will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in Zion Church, Madison-av. and 38th-st. Bishop POTTER will preside. Addresses will be made by Bishop ARMITAGE, of Wisconsin; Rev. B. H. PADDOCK, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn; Rev. S. D. HINMAN, Missionary to the Indians; and by others, if time permit.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—THE annual meeting of the New-York Bible Society will be held in Madison-square Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. ADAMS', on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D., Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D., and others, will address the meeting.

OPEN COMMUNION—BAPTIST CHURCH, 17th-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. ROBERT CAMERON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Lay-meeting THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½; refreshments and music; reading by Miss NETTIE COLLINS.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, 58th-st., near Lexington-av.—Rev. CHAS. S. ROBINSON, D. D., Pastor. Sermon, SUNDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock to children; in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the fourth of the series upon the Garden of Eden—*The Naming of the Animals.*

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-st., west of 8th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD, every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR Grand-street Methodist Church, Williamsburg, between 4th and 5th, will preach SABBATH MORNING, 10½ o'clock, on *Infant Salvation.* EVENING, 7½ o'clock, theme—*The Rainbow Round About the Throne.* Seats free. Communion after morning sermon.

REV. PROF. BENJAMIN N. MAR-TIN will preach SABBATH MORNING at Westminster Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., at 10½. Young people's meeting in lecture room at 8 o'clock, EVENING. Strangers cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REVS. A. D. VAIL, DR. CURRY, J. PARKER, J. S. WILLIS, W. C. STEEL, Dr. R. K. PEIRCE, W. ROSS and others will participate in the first anniversaryary of the S. Harlem M. E. Church, 2d-av., near 110th-st., on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7 P. M.

REV. L. S. WEED WILL PREACH IN John-street Methodist Episcopal Church, between Nassau and William sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., on SABBATH next. Seats free; strangers cordially invited.

REV. J. J. WHITE, A. M., PASTOR of Attorney-street M. P. Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Christian Soldier.* And at night at 7½—*Sermon to Young Men.*

RIGHT REV. HENRY A. NEELY, D. D., Bishop of Maine, will preach at the Chapel of St. Chrysostom, 7th-av., corner of 39th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Progression in the Future State.*

REV. DR. PRICE WILL PREACH AT the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. Seats free.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. THOMAS GUARD WILL PREACH in Rose Hill M. E. Church, 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

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WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. W. H. PENDLETON will preach in the West Fifty-third-street Baptist Church on SABBATH, 10½ A. M.; EVENING, 7½ P. M. Prof. O. M. NEWELL, Musical Director.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSO-CIATION, 23d-st., corner of 4th-av.—Monthly social reception MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 13. Readings by the popular elocutionist, Miss H. L. D. POTTER. Music by Prof. Mora. Art exhibition in the parlors. Members, friends and young men are cordially invited.

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ROOM NO. 2, NO. 27 PARK-ROW.
A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Its first number will appear on Saturday, Nov. 11. It will eschew partisan politics and sectarian controversies, and while treating all other subjects of public interest, will give especial attention to the solution of the great problem, "What are the just relations between Labor and Capital?" This question will be so discussed, the *Guardian* trusts, as to attract the attentive consideration of both Labor and Capital.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1871.

One hundred dollars reward will be paid at this office for information on which the arrest and conviction may be procured of any persons who were present aiding and abetting in the rescue of Owen Geoghegan from the custody of United States Deputy Marshal Dowley, on the night of Nov. 6, near the corner of 15th-st. and Avenue B, New-York City.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
No. 41 Chambers-st.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE A. C. S. FORT WOOD, N. Y. H.,
Nov. 2, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received at this office until 12 M. Dec. 14, 1871, for furnishing the fresh Beef required by the Subsistence Department at this station, during six months, commencing Jan. 1, 1872.

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CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Nov. 18, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..Thursday, Nov. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Nov. 25, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP. ...Thursday, Nov. 30, 8 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

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To Paris..................	90	To Paris.......................	38

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Scotia, Wednesday, Nov. 29	Calabria, Saturday, Dec. 16
Algeria, Wednesday, Dec. 6	Batavia, Saturday, Dec. 23
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 13	Parthia, Saturday, Dec. 30

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Saturday, Oct. 28,	EUROPA,	Saturday, Nov. 18.
Saturday, Nov. 4,	INDIA,	Saturday, Nov. 25.
Wednesday, Nov. 8,	IOWA,	Saturday, Nov. 29.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

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MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. Nov. 22, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.........................Nov. 29, at 7½ A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE...Dec. 1.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Dec. 6, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.......Dec. 13, at 7½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

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ITALY, THOMPSON, Saturday, Nov. 11, at 2 P. M.
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EGYPT, GRACE, Saturday, Nov. 25, at 2 P. M.
SPAIN, GROGAN, Saturday, Dec. 2, at 8:30 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

ERIN, LAWSON, Saturday, Nov. 11, at 2 P. M.

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The first-class iron steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 16, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. To be followed by steam-ship HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON, on TUESDAY, Nov. 28.

Cabin Passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $30.

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Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Nov. 15—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jamaica, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVARLY, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Nov. 13.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, Dec. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, via Nassau, Nov. 16.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. S. G. PORTER, Nov. 23.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Nov. 30.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,). Tues., Nov. 14
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.......Friday, Nov. 24
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Satur., Dec. 2
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Tuesday, Dec. 14

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

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SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 11, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
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MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 11, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Nov. 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
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GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 16, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.

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NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.......Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.................................Jan. 23

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OFFICE OF THE
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 155 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1871.

At the election of Directors, held on the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing four years:

A. A. LOW, B. H. HUTTON, A. GRACIE KING, EDWARD HAIGHT, EDGAR H. RICHARDS, B. H. HUTTON, and A. L. SOULARD.

And the following gentlemen were elected inspectors of the next election: ISAAC D. COLE, JR., EDWARD HEN, and JAMES WILLS.

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, DAYTON OGDEN was unanimously re-elected President, ANDREW L. SOULARD Vice-President, and J. K. VAN RENSSELAER was appointed Secretary.

J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

NO. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the United Petroleum Farms Association for election of Trustees will be held at this office on the 20th inst. at 12 o'clock M. Polls will be open from 12 until 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer-books will be closed in accordance with by-laws from date hereof until 21st inst.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

NO. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hoffman Petroleum Company for election of Trustees will be held at this office on the 20th inst. at 12 o'clock M. Polls will be open from 12 until 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer-books are closed, in accordance with by-laws, from date hereof until 21st inst.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

NOTICE TO MARIPOSA TRUST CERTIFICATES.—Parties holding Mariposa Trust Certificates are hereby notified that the option to convert their certificates into the preferred stock of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company at the original rate will expire on Nov. 15; after that date an extra bonus will be charged. For further information please call at the office, No. 34 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 14 proximo. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

100,000,000 5-20 BONDS

WILL BE REDEEMED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN DECEMBER NEXT.

Many holders of those securities have been converting them, through us, into

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Price, 90 and interest, in currency.

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MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
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TO AGENTS WHO DESIRE TO CANVASS PERSONALLY FOR APPLICATIONS.

This Company is now prepared to make direct contracts on commissions only, ignoring entirely middlemen, and paying to the workers the commissions heretofore paid general agents, and to whom heretofore a large portion of the profits of the live agents of the Life Insurance Companies have been paid.

For circulars and plans of the Company address the

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Nos. 261, 262, 263 and 264 Broadway,
Corner Warren-st.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. O. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner,	BANKERS,	A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-St., New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Jan. 1, 1872, for the sale to the undersigned Trustees of $140,000 of the sinking fund bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, also of $40,000 of the bonds of the "Western Division" of said road. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of the same without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees,
No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS.
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO.,
No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of this Company, No. 88 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on the second TUESDAY of December next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day, pursuant to the following by-law of said Company:

"The Board of Directors shall consist of nine members, to be elected by the stockholders, on the first Tuesday of December of each year, or as soon after as convenient, and at such election each stockholder shall be entitled, either in person or by proxy, to such number of votes as correspond with the number of shares standing in his name on the books of the Company. The persons receiving the largest number of votes shall be deemed to be chosen."

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 14th of November, and opened again on the day after the election.

T. P. BLADEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, OCT. 9, 1871.—Notice is hereby given that JOSHUA B. GATES is no longer an agent of this Company, and is not authorized to act in its name or behalf under any circumstances.

JOHN E. DEWITT, President.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE BLANKETS,

In grades embracing a large variety of

STABLE AND KERSEY DRESS BLANKETS,
NEW-HAMPSHIRE BLANKETS,

WAGON BLANKETS in Fancy Plaids; SWEATING BLANKETS in White, Fawns, Blue, Gray and Fancy Checks, in extra sizes and weights, suitable also for LAP BLANKETS.

CARRIAGE ROBES, assorted styles and qualities.

SLEIGH-BELLS, strapped and unstrapped, in WHITE and YELLOW METAL and in SILVER and GOLD-PLATED.

HARMER, HAYS & CO.
NO. 72 BEEKMAN-ST.

GOODENOUGH

HORSE-SHOEING ESTABLISHMENT, Nos. 1,293 and 1,295 Broadway, corner of 35th-st.

BEALEY & WALTON, Proprietors.

We will attend to diseases of horses' feet both in the City and country.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, NO. 141 West Broadway.—Cheapest place in New-York to buy carriages, rockaways, pony phaetons, buggies, express and business wagons; both new and second-hand.

CHARLES GRUBE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE PRETTIEST saddle, carriage or coupe horses in the City, (color, dunn,) 16¼ hands high, six years old; kind in all harness. Can be seen at F. FINANS, No. 137 1st-av., butcher's-shop.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses, sound and kind; sold separately if desired, the owner going to Europe. Apply at private stable, No. 53 Great Jones-st., before 2 P. M.

FOR SALE.—JUST RECEIVED, A BRIGHT bay Royal George horse, six years old; can show 2:40 in a road wagon; also, one very superior pair Ethan Allen horses; can trot in 2:45; handsome and gentle. M. S. CURRY, Nos. 143 and 145 East 24th-st.

JUST ARRIVED AT McDONALD'S, NO. 148 East 41st-st., two pairs fine bay carriage horses, 16 hands; one pair black, 15 hands, suitable for coupé.

NO. 103 CHAMBERS-ST.—GREAT BARGAINS. Everything that you may want. Save your money and commission to brokers.

FOR SALE—A POWERFUL IRON-GRAY mare, seventeen hands high, six years old, sound and kind. Apply at No. 137 1st-av., butcher's-shop.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the Winter at his country residence; location pleasing, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate to desirable parties. Address H. H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED APARTMENTS, en suite or singly, without board, for gentlemen of the highest respectability, in private residence near Broadway, hotels and restaurants. Apply to Mrs. ALLEN, No. 39 East 19th-st. References required.

A HANDSOME PARLOR SUITE OF rooms; also, a suite on third floor to families and gentlemen; location delightful; No. 37 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.; best of reference given and required.

NO. 20 WEST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., nicely furnished rooms to let in suites or singly, with or without first-class board; private table if desired; references required.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS, singly or en suite, without board, for gentlemen only, at No. 86 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.; references required.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR—CONSISTING of parlor and two sleeping-rooms, to let, with board; terms, $45 to $50 per week; also, front room on third floor. Apply at No. 136 East 31st-st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. —Handsome furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a party of gentlemen or family, with first-class board.

AT NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST., A HANDSOMELY furnished suite of rooms; location desirable, opposite Hoffman House, and adjoining St. James'.

NO. 37 WEST 22D-ST.—TWO SINGLE rooms for gentlemen, and a front, sunny basement for two gentlemen, with board.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 4th-av.—Two pleasant fourth-story front rooms, with fire, to let, with first-class board.

NO. 5 EAST 30TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. —One large, handsomely-furnished room for a gentleman; bath and closets; good table.

NO. 23 EAST 20TH-ST.—TO LET, FURNISHED rooms on second floor, to gentlemen only, without board.

YORKVILLE.—EXTRA FINE ROOMS ON second floor, in first-class house, with board, in private family, at No. 151 92d-st., near Lexington-av.

TWO LARGE WELL-FURNISHED rooms, with board, may be had at No. 29 West 18th-st., by a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—Good table; terms moderate; references required. Inquire at No. 204 East 17th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 251, CORNER 28TH-ST.—One single room for a gentleman, with board.

HOTELS.

GLENHAM HOTEL,

Nos. 151, 153 and 155 5th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.,
New-York.

This hotel has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished in the most elegant manner, and is now open for the reception of guests.

The house is conducted on the European plan, and no effort will be spared to make it a pleasant home for either families residing permanently in the City, or transient visitors.

The scale of prices adopted both for the rooms and restaurant are moderate, and no effort will be spared to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage.

ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

HURON HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY and 26th-st., opposite St. James Hotel; newly furnished and thoroughly renovated; under new management; suites and single rooms for families and transient guests; table d'hote; board $3 to $3 50 per day.

LELANDS' NEW STURTEVANT House, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York, with elevator; board, with room, $3 50 per day; American plan. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

DIVIDENDS.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1871.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have THIS DAY declared a dividend of Two Dollars, per share, payable on the 1st of December, prox., to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M., Nov. 17 to the morning of Dec. 2.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1871.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that an election for nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed preparatory to said election, Monday, Nov. 6, at 4 P. M., and reopened Thursday, Nov. 16, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board.

THEODORE F. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by this bank, payable, free of all taxes, on and after the 10th day of November. The transfer-books will be closed until 10th inst.

CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,

Chartered by the United States,
No. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July. Four per cent. allowed from date of each deposit for full number of days, not less than thirty, on sums of $50 and upward withdrawn before January. Send for circular.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

THEO. H. TUTHILL, Actuary.
JOHN H. LYON, President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,004,887 74.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Nov. 3, 1871.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held at its office in the City of Cleveland, on TUESDAY, Nov. 21, inst., at 12 o'clock noon, to vote upon the question of ratification of a lease of its road to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

By order of the Board.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

CHOICE TOWN, COUNTY, CITY, JAIL, bridge, and school bonds, paying ten and twelve per cent., in this City. For sale by FITCH & ELLIS, bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—NILSSON TODAY.

Free list (exception of the Press) entirely suspended. Third (3d) matinee of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

THIS SATURDAY, at 1½ P. M. Doors open at 12½.

FAUST.

Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON as Marguerite.

Miss Cary, M. Capoul, M. Barre, M. Jamet, &c.

On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, at 8 P. M., FAUST.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, at 8 P. M., LUCIA, (last time.)

MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor.

Seats now at the Academy; also, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway. MATINEE PRICES—General admission, $2; reserved seats, $3 and $4; dress circle boxes, $20; upper boxes, $16.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

ELEVENTH WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS OF G. L. FOX'S CELEBRATED SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME, HUMPTY DUMPTY, presented EVERY EVENING and Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, with a full corps of European artists.

The celebrated MARTENS FAMILY—Mons. MARTENS, Mme. MARTENS and Mlle. GRETCHEN—in their great specialties, Les Tyrolean Eccentricities and Le Duo des Chats.

ADELE PAGLIERI, MARIETTA MONONDO, CLEMENCE ALEXANDROWA, THE ZIG-ZAGS, Signor CAPELLI, YOUNG ADONIS and LITTLE VENUS, and the KIRALFY TROUPE OF HUNGARIAN ARTISTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

LAST MATINEE
THIS DAY AT 2,
OF
EILEEN OGE,
EILEEN OGE,
EILEEN OGE,
EILEEN OGE,
EILEEN OGE,
EILEEN OGE,
WITH
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
EILEEN OGE.
EILEEN OGE.
EILEEN OGE.

CHICKERING HALL.

A course of four lectures in aid of the mission work of St. Ann's Free Church for deaf mutes, will be given in Chickering Hall, 14th-st., near 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, as follows:

Nov. 13.—The Coming Man, and the Coming Woman, by Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D.

Nov. 20.—The Characteristics of New-England Humor, part second, by ARTHUR GILMAN, Esq.

Nov. 27.—The Physiology of Sight, by HENRY D. NOYES, M. D.

Dec. 4.—Our American Social Heresy on Mormonism, its Past and Future, by Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D.

Tickets for the course, $1 50, may be procured of Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, No. 9 West 18th-st.; E. P. Dutton & Co., No. 713 Broadway; Post, Young & Co., Cooper Union; E. McIntyre, No. 874 Broadway; Caswell, Hazard & Co., Fifth-avenue Hotel; P. W. Gallaudet, No. 3 Wall-st., and Chickering Hall.

Single admission tickets, 50 cents.

HELVETIA MAENNERCHOR.

Grand vocal and instrumental CONCERT for the benefit of the SWISS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY and the BENEVOLENT FUND of the GENERAL SWISS SOCIETY of New-York, With the kind assistance of Miss ADOLPHINE HOFFMANN, Soprano, Mr. FR. STEINS, Baritone, and a grand orchestra, E. H. PINKERT, conductor, At STEINWAY HALL, 14th-st., between Irving-place and 4th-av., On SATURDAY, the 11th of November, 1871, Commencing at 8¼ P. M.

Tickets, $1, admitting one; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale by all the members of the Society, and at Steinway Hall.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE, 29TH-ST. AND Broadway.—E. D. DAVIES, the Wonderful, with his Two Frauds, Tom and Joe. Miss SUSAN GALTON in two operettas, Sixty-six and Too Many Cooks. Signoretta PIHILOMENO, the celebrated Violinist and Pianist. Grand family matinée this day at 2.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The boxes at the Academy, except those in the proscenium, will be sold at the Academy on MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 P. M., by A. H. MULLER, Esq., auctioneer. Entrance on 14th-st.

D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

THE STAGE.

Business men desiring to reach the Amusement World, should advertise in THE STAGE, the only recognized house bill of all the first-class theatres. Ten years established.

OPERA LIBRETTOS, ONLY 15 CENTS! For sale by HARRIS, No. 481, PETERS, No. 599, POND, No. 547 and 896, HALL, No. 751 Broadway; HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

LAST WEEK—PRODIGAL SON—DUBUFE'S.—Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, or chamber-maid and waitress, by a highly recommended young woman; two years' City references; excellent waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, or chamber-work and waiting; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by a Scotch Protestant woman; very respectable and excellent laundress; French fluting and fine work in the neatest manner; or chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washer; country or City; best reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

AN AMERICAN LADY WISHES A POSITION as working housekeeper, or some position of trust; can give reference from last employer in this City, where she had charge of his country seat. Call on or address Miss C. H., care of Indemnity Company, office No. 721 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A LADY, TO PROCURE SITUATIONS for two colored servants that she can recommend; one as chamber-maid or nurse, the other as waitress. Apply on Monday, 13th inst., at No. 23 West 47th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A Scotch Protestant young woman; very respectable and excellent; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, excellent baker, &c.; best City references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook. Can be seen for three days at No. 144 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY a respectable Protestant girl; can give best City reference. May be seen at present employer's, No. 128 East 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. HILD.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation. Can be seen at her present employer's, from 10 to 2 o'clock, No. 186 5th-av., corner 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; best of references; six years in last place. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French cook; good references; none but select families need apply. Call at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A REGULAR waitress; has nine or ten years' reference. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; fully competent of taking entire charge of a kitchen; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; best City reference of three years. Apply at 514 3d-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH cook, a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has over five years' reference; no objections to go to the country. Apply for two days at No. 139 West 28th-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, respectable girl as good plain seamstress and chamber-maid; would like to take care of children; excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 246 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, situations; one as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; the other to do general house-work; would assist in the washing and ironing; good City references. Call at No. 112 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as children's nurse; capable of taking charge of an infant; best City reference. Apply at No. 122 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as plain cook; has no objections to doing the coarse washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's, 121 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl, a situation as laundress in a private family; good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 246 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and nurse by a French woman; is familiar with machine work; references given. Inquire at No. 60 West 24th-st., corner 6th-av., from 12 to 2.

MALES.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY REQUIRING a coachman who perfectly understands his business, and can be highly recommended by his late employer, can address F. J., Station H, Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man, single, who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; can milk; best of City reference. Address C. W., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American as light porter, or to do any kind of work where he can make himself useful; excellent references as to character and honesty. Address Box No. 73 Up-town Advertisement Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class English butler; thoroughly understands his business as such; has good references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German coachman, with excellent references as to his capability and knowledge in care of horses. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, good penman, seven years' experience in general mercantile business, a situation as salesman or assistant bookkeeper in wholesale or retail store; can give unexceptionable City reference. Address A. A. F., No. 397 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman, who understands his business thoroughly; four years' good City reference from his last employer. Call or address H. M., No. 131 West 17th-st., private stable, in the yard.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—OWENS.

BRIEF ENGAGEMENT of the celebrated and popular comedian, MR. JOHN E. OWENS.

TO-MORROW EVENING, and EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, MR. OWENS in his great characterization of CALEB PLUMMER, in DOT, or THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH, in Boucicault's adaptation of Dickens' beautiful CHRISTMAS STORY.

Produced with New SCENERY, new MACHINERY and new APPOINTMENTS.

DOT MATINEE on SATURDAY at 1½ O'CLOCK.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, also, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

ENDLESS NOVELTY AND VARIETY.

THIS EVENING, Will be presented Tom Taylor's sterling comedy, A NICE FIRM.

To be followed by Sheridan's humorous master-piece THE CRITIC; OR, A TRAGEDY REHEARSED.

The following artists will appear: Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHAS. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. H. MONTGOMERY, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mr. J. CURRAN, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss ESTELLE ROWE, Miss BLANCHE HAYDEN, Miss FLORA CLAYTON, Miss BLAISDELL, Miss LILLIE McCORMICK, Miss LANGDON.

ON MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 13, MR. LESTER WALLACK will make his first appearance this season in the celebrated drama ROSEDALE, which will be presented with beautiful scenery and with all its ORIGINAL GREAT EFFECTS.

AT WOOD'S MUSEUM,

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE. Second week of the successful engagement of MASTER PERCY ROSELLE, in the great hit of the season, THE BOY DETECTIVE. MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M. Burlesque of ACIS AND GALATEA. Comedy of FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY, in which the J. L. Hall Burlesque Troupe appear.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14TH-ST., OPPOSITE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

L. B. LENT..Director.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½. EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

First week of the following peerless artists: CHARLES W. FISH, The greatest of bareback equestrians. CHARLES F. REED, the somerset rider. McJEE BROTHERS, astounding gymnasts. D. A. SEAL and E. ALMONTE, clowns. Second week of the dashing premier equestrienne, MISS LUCY WATSON, AND THE TROUPE OF STAR ATHLETES.

Admission, 50c.; children under 10 years, 25c. To reserved seats, 75c.; children to reserved seats, 50.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.

French lecture for the benefit of the SUFFERERS OF CHICAGO AND THE NORTH-WEST BY Mr. ATHANORE COQUEREL, fils, Under the patronage of the French residents of New-York, TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 14, 1871.

General admission.....................................$1
Parquet reserved seats..................................1 50

Tickets can be procured at the following places: G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; A. Donville, No. 717 Broadway; Fifth-avenue Hotel, Theatre Ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway; A. Brentano, No. 33 Union-square; A. Ramel, No. 88 Duane-st.; E. Mardaga, No. 143 Duane-st.

STEINWAY HALL.

PRINCE GEORGE NICHOLAS GALITZIN'S FIRST GRAND RUSSIAN CONCERT IN AMERICA, TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 14.

Sale of seats open today at Steinway Hall, at 114, 701 and 826 Broadway, and at principal hotel ticket-offices. Reserved seats, $1 50 and $2, according to location.

GLOBE THEATRE—NO. 728 BROADWAY. MONDAY, NOV. 13, BERTHA, THE SEWING-MACHINE GIRL.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA

Railroad, from New-Jersey Railroad Depots, foot of Desbrosses-st. and foot of Cortlandt-st.

Change of hour. Commencing Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871.

For West Philadelphia, 8:30 and 9:30 A. M. 12:30, 4, 5, 6:30, *8:30 and *9:20 P. M., 12 night.

For Philadelphia via Camden, 7 A. M., 1 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS.

8:30 A. M., Great Southern Morning Express, for West Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington; for the West via Baltimore, and for the South via Baltimore and via Washington, with Drawing-room Car attached.

9:30 A. M., Western Express for West Philadelphia, Pittsburg and the West, with Pullman's Silver Palace Cars, through from New-York to Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Columbus and Louisville, and with Parlor Cars from New-York to Altoona, there connecting with Palace Sleeping Cars to Cincinnati.

12:30 Noon, Express for West Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and for the West via Baltimore, with Drawing-room Car attached.

*6:00 P. M., Daily Western Express, for Pittsburg and the West, with Pullman's Silver Palace Cars, through from New-York to Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville and St. Louis, to Columbus and Cincinnati. This train takes passengers for West Philadelphia on Sundays.

*8:30 P. M., Daily Western Express, for West Philadelphia, with Pullman Silver Palace Cars, through, without change, to Pittsburg, Crestline, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

*9:20 P. M., Daily, Great Southern Evening Express for Baltimore and Washington, with Reclining Chair Cars, for Baltimore and Washington, and with Pullman's Silver Palace Car, through from New-York to Washington, Gordonsville and Lynchburg.

Tickets for sale at New-Jersey Railroad Ticket Offices, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., and in depot, Jersey City; and at New-York Transfer Company's offices, (Dodd's Express,) No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Passengers, by leaving suitable notice at these offices can have their baggage called for at residence or hotel, and checked through to destination.

Tickets for seats in reclining chair cars and compartment cars for sale at the Desbrosses-st. office only.

F. W. RANKIN,	F. W. JACKSON,
Genl. Pass. Agt.	Genl. Supt.
*Daily.	Nov. 11, 1871.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, fast train.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy, Albany and Utica.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Winter Arrangements, commencing Oct. 30, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, New-York.

8:30 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, by stage, for Belleport and Fire Place.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation to Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Accommodation for Islip, through to Patchogue on Saturdays.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Accommodation for Merrick.

The 8:30 and 10:00 A. M. and the 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway and Hempstead.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

See Time-Table.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Rosyln, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, Nov. 10...2:00 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 10...6:00 A. M.
Saturday, 11th.....2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 11th.....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 14th......9:00 A. M.	Monday, 13th........7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 16th.11:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 15th. 8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 18th...12:00 M.	Friday, 17th..........8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 21st......2:00 P. M.	Monday, 20th.....10:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY REGULAR LINE.—At 6 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River, Spring-st., fare 50 cents, on alternate nights, steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT. Returning leave Troy at 7 P. M. and Albany at 8½ P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR LEWES, DEL.—THE SPLENDID sea-going steamer EASTERN QUEEN will leave Pier No. 21 North River every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

LAST BUT TWO PERFORMANCES of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE, and LAST BUT TWO of EILEEN OGE. EILEEN OGE.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
SATURDAY NIGHT AT 8.

In preparation, and shortly will be produced, an entirely new, romantic, pictorial and realistic drama, which will be mounted in the most elegant and elaborate style, every way worthy of the grandeur of this magnificent theatre, and written expressly for this establishment by T. C. De Leon, called PARIS; OR, DAYS OF THE COMMUNE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, AT 8. FIFTH POPULAR CONCERT BY COL. JAS. FISK, JR.'S 9TH REGIMENT BAND, Consisting of 100 Musicians, assisted by Miles CASTELLAN, violoniste, and DE TRY, violoncello; also the popular young vocalists Miss BLANCHE and Mr. GASTON GOTTSCHALK, with LEVY, the incomparable cornet soloist.

CARL BERGMANN..........................Musical Director
D. L. DOWNING..Leader

Tickets for sale at Schirmers', No. 701 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

TENTH WEEK OF "DIVORCE." The GREAT DRAMA OF THE TIMES.

MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

SPECIAL "DIVORCE" MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

Seats are reserved for ten days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING. TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY. MATINEE AT 2, EVENING AT 8. To witness MR. SOUTHERN In Tom Taylor's comedy of OUR AMERICAN COUSIN, supported by a powerful cast. Performance commences at 8 o'clock precisely.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.

Last night of LA PERICHOLE.

AIMEE......................as......................LA PERICHOLE

MATINEE AT 2.

MONDAY next, by general request, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, one week only.

AT WOOD'S MUSEUM,

SECOND GRAND MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M.

MASTER PERCY ROSELLE, in his great impersonation of "Butts," in THE GREAT SUCCESS of the BOY DETECTIVE.

Also, THIS EVENING AT 8, THE BOY DETECTIVE, THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

WACHTEL. WACHTEL. WACHTEL.

POSITIVELY last nights of the most triumphant opera season on record at the Stadt Theatre, Bowery. MONDAY, TROVATORE. WACHTEL, the greatest Manrico living, with Miss CANISSA as Leonora. Wednesday, farewell night, POSTILLION.

WACHTEL AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY of Music. On Saturday Nov. 11, TROVATORE. WACHTEL, the greatest MANRICO living. Seats for sale at Academy and 114 Broadway, N. Y.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY with fashionable and delighted AUDIENCES.

EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

MATINEE.

"OLIVER OPTIC" (Mr. W. T. Adams) will deliver a story for boys and girls, entitled "Up and Doing; or the Fortunes and Misfortunes of a Young Printer,"

AT STEINWAY HALL, On SATURDAY, Nov. 11, at 2 P. M.

Tickets, 50 cents.

For sale by Sheldon & Co., No. 677 Broadway, and at the door, on Saturday.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANO-FORTES.

The Best Pianos at the Lowest Prices,

And upon the most favorable terms of payment.

We invite the attention of persons intending to purchase Pianos, to our New Illustrated Catalogue, giving full description of Styles and Prices, and the terms on which we sell to those desiring to make

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

Chickering & Sons,
No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

For particulars send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.

PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.

Mr. TRENOR'S classes meet as follows: TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL, 6th-av, Reservoir-square, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 and 8 P. M. NEW ADELPHI HALL, 52d-st. and Broadway, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 4 and 8 P. M. PUPILS attend by TICKET at their convenience. NEW CLASSES EVERY WEEK. Send for circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 175 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a revised edition of the "Dancer's Assistant."

FOREIGN HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.

Rue de Rivoli.
General reduction of prices.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Seven hundred drawing-rooms and bedrooms,
Elegantly furnished, at from 3 francs.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Breakfasts at 3 francs 50 centimes, wine included,
From 10 A. M. till 1 P. M.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Dinners at 5 francs, wine included,
Daily, at 6 P. M.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Reduction throughout.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.

W. H. GRIFFITH'S patent Beveled Tables, with Delaney's patent wire cushions, supersedes all others for elasticity, correctness of angles and durability; they are not affected by either hot, cold, dry or damp weather, but will retain their elasticity forever; they are being daily substituted in the place of the catgut cushions, and others which have proved worthless; private houses, club-rooms and public rooms furnished; cloths, balls, cues and cue-tips for sale. Old tables cut down and repaired; parlor tables for sale.

W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 40 Vesey-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A BOOK-STORE, A YOUNG man well acquainted with the business, of steady, energetic habits; every way trustworthy, and competent to take the first position in a long-established retail book and stationery-store, may obtain such a place, and a partnership interest, with or without capital, by addressing, with full particulars, real name and references, (confidentially, if desired,) "ALBEMARLE," care of Box No. 776 Post-office, New-York.

YANKEE NOTION AND HOSIERY SALESMAN WANTED—We are prepared to make arrangements with parties who can influence a large and prompt paying trade. Those having had experience in the business preferred. WM. H. LYON & CO., Nos. 483 and 485 Broadway.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN TO TAKE charge of lace and embroidery department; to a good competent man, who can superintend and buy, a good position is open; none but first-class men need apply. D. O'SULLIVAN & CO., No. 900 Broadway.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress, and to assist in chamber-work; must thoroughly understand her business and have good City references. Apply at No. 25 North Washington-square.

GIRL WANTED TO DO GENERAL house-work and plain cooking in a small family residing a short distance from Newark. Address J. EDWARD RUSSELL, Box No. 2,258 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY in the City, a butler, where a second man is kept. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' Office, No. 49 3d-av., from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

SALESMEN WANTED—IMMEDIATELY or 1st January, several experienced men who can sell largely of fine goods to merchant tailors. Apply to E. H. VAN INGEN & CO., New-York.

FOREIGN ART CORRESPONDENCE.

A "Loan Exhibition" in London—Some Fine Old Paintings Brought to Light.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 28, 1871.

One of those charming "loan exhibitions," which so often come in London to relieve the average meagre merit of the annual exhibitions of new pictures, has been opened this Autumn in aid of a Consumptive Hospital. These occasions bring out many and choice pictures of the days that seem to be forgotten in the history of English art, when a more healthy state of art feeling and a hardier devotion to art on the part of artists obtained than now, when pecuniary prosperity deluges the exhibitions with claptrap, and flashy, flaring gewgawry blinds and stuns the public taste. The early state of any school of art is certain to be its best state—and these early English pictures show the only genuinely artistic side of the English nature. There was a group of minds of great simplicity and directness in the days of DEWINT, COX, GIRTIN and TURNER, of which some have lingered into our epoch in influence with a faint reflected light. In this exhibition there are some landscapes by old DAVID COX which, for vigor of execution, no landscape work since the great Venetian's has equaled, not even TURNER'S, and as examples of pure water-color and single-mindedness in study, they must remain classic. Some of CATTERMOLE'S figure-subjects come, also, into the category of master-work, subjects from mediæval English history—from the Commonwealth and from the ideal period, from which romances are drawn and pictures painted of this "Merry England," which was never merry save to its Lords, (not even to its ladies,) but which was always what it now is, (unless civilization goes backward and England is getting gloomier and baser than in the old time,) a hard and crushing home for the poor, and a hopeless one for the weak and unfortunate. For unobtrusive unity and concentratedness in composition, and unostentatious skill in execution, CATTERMOLE must always be looked to as a type and lesson. More classical in his tastes, and with more evidence of high training in drawing, and better artificial qualities, is another of the past generation, W. MULLER, who painted Eastern landscapes with a tinge of the classical school of landscape in motive, yet with all the matter caught from nature, and given with a masterly suggestiveness which, while it has not the concentrated feeling, the intense reaching after the sentiment of nature which marks COX, just misses equal grasp of the subject, and has more masterly power over form. Indeed, MULLER'S pictures are more like what the sketches of TITIAN might have been if he had worked in water-color than those of any other modern. COX, with all his power and close grasp of nature, had a homeliness in the conception of his subject which often amounts to positive awkwardness or ugliness, while MULLER is always well balanced and graceful. FIELDING, again, is a master whose influence seems passing away from his want of the *bravura* which makes COX still so popular. There is in this exhibition a storm so full of power and weird imagination in its sky, so wrathful and mighty in the swoop of the gale and the drift of the clouds and rain, that it seems as if nothing could be done to make it more impressive or suggestive. Yet in any modern exhibition it would seem almost a gray spot on the wall—impenetrable, unbroken, hopeless gray gloom.

FIELDING had another side, which, in his day, was more popular, and now is charming if less impressive—a Claude-like treatment of fanciful themes, pastoral, serene, often too artificial for good art, but not to suggest good art. These and the similar works of contemporaries, BARRET, DEWINT and some whose works do not appear in this collection, are like a protest of that gentler life which art promises, against the time they lived in, and an exhortation to something better for us who follow them.

Of another type are the drawings of the old WM. HUNT, studies of still life, mostly of marvelous intensity and glow of color, and an execution which is incomparable for its realization, combined with color. In "pigmentary quality," in brilliancy and the highest artistic sense of the value of particular tints of color, HUNT'S work is unapproachable by anything in the history of art.

For landscape art, in its largest and most poetic phases, for that unity which is the supreme quality of landscape, its dramatic element, and for passionate, large-hearted love of Nature, unvailed and unadulterated, there is nothing in the world's art superior to the early English water-colorists, and nothing in any school equal to it, except the works of the greatest Venetians. There might be a half-dozen pictures selected from this loan exhibition which should comprise more art than all the Academy and the new exhibition put together. Landscape was the only great art of England, and that is passing away. S.

THE WHITE SWALLOW.

The Story of Foul Play Reiterated in a Boston Court-room—Singular Suit Growing Out of the Loss of a Vessel.

From the Boston Transcript, Nov. 9.

A more remarkable case than that of the *White Swallow*, just tried before Judge LOWELL, appears in Court. The ship was abandoned at sea in June last, and the crew, after spending three days and nights in their boats, arrived safely in Fayal. The ship was on a voyage to Hong-Kong. In September, the sail-maker of the ship, (a Scotchman, calling himself ROBERT BRUCE,) called on Mr. NICKERSON, one of the owners, and demanded $600 damages for himself and others, declaring that if it were not paid he should disclose facts which would prevent the recovery of the insurance. Mr. NICKERSON treated the threat with proper contempt. Soon after, the mate, second mate, steward and sail-maker and two of the crew joined in a libel brought by Mr. E. G. THOMAS, an attorney of this city, against the owners of the ship, in which they claimed damages to the amount of from $400 to $600 each, on the ground that the master had destroyed the ship by boring holes in her. The mate swore that he saw four holes bored in the run of the ship by the Captain. The sail-maker, (BRUCE,) the second mate and steward testified that they saw the water rushing in through the side of the ship, and charged the master with the crime, and that he agreed to pay them $200 each. The mate and BRUCE gave their depositions, and were cross-examined at great length. The mate produced a chart with marks upon it, showing the voyage which he said was made by the master and himself on board the ship.

Among other things it appeared that the account in many of its details followed the story in CHARLES READE'S novel called *Foul Play*, and that BRUCE, a few weeks before he sailed, had read the novel in Chelsea Hospital. They were called upon to describe the parts of the vessel in which they said the holes were bored, and their description differed so materially from that of the builder of the vessel and those who loaded her, that it was pretty clear that they had never seen it. They first went before the Grand Jury to have the Captain indicted, but the Grand Jury did not believe their story, and found no bill.

The case was finally tried before Judge LOWELL, and occupied three days. He decided that he was satisfied that the story was a fabrication throughout, that the chart produced was marked in Boston. He said, in substance, among other things, that the difficulty in the case was to believe the story the men told. The witness, BRUCE, who had been reading a novel of great power, goes to sea, and finds a master carrying out the details of the plot of that story; speaking with the mate of getting boats ready before there is any leak; afterward whispering with his mate; the mate carrying an augur below, and staying there a long time; the leak then increasing; the same thing repeated twice more, the vessel abandoned; a protest read so low that the crew could not hear it. All these things are point by point coincident with those of the striking book of fiction which the witness had been reading. The improbability that he should happen to find the truth following so closely on the earlier fiction is very great. On this being pointed out to him he came in the next day and said the master was in the habit of reading the same story during the voyage, and that he had often seen the book lying on the poop. This the Judge thought was, if possible, more unlikely than the other statement, because such an act on the master's part would be equivalent to leaving a printed confession in plain sight of his crew. The Judge discussed the evidence at length, and in conclusion said that the broad facts of absence of motive to commit a capital crime; total contradiction in the mode of committing it and the persons by whom it was committed, and the evident marks of fabrication by witnesses who cannot describe the localities; contradiction between two opposite theories of scuttling the vessel and of leaving her when she was dry, together with the evidence of the master and the logbook and the protest—all go to show the story a fabrication

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Lieut. A. H. VAIL, of the United States Navy, is at the St. James Hotel.

Capt. C. P. PATTERSON, of the United States Coast Survey, is at the Everett House.

The funeral of Mrs. Judge KIVLIN took place from St. James' Chapel yesterday.

Gen. R. L. WALKER, of Virginia, and Judge COLT, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Count ARCO, Secretary of the German Legation, and Ex-Gov. WM. AIKEN, of South Carolina, are at the Brevoort House.

M. DE SIBONIG, French Consul at Boston; Judge J. H. SMITH, of Illinois, and Col. J. H. C. WHITING, of Philadelphia, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Col. WM. MCMICHAEL, of Philadelphia; Col. J. J. DUNN, of San Francisco, and Judge ROBT. S. HALE, of Elizabethtown, N. Y., are at the Hoffman House.

Rear-Admiral ALDEN, of the United States Navy; Hon. WM. GRAHAM, of Middletown, N. Y., and Hon. C. STANFORD, of Schenectady, are at the Astor House.

The Sisters of the Stranger acknowledge the receipt of many handsome donations. At the close of the Fair a circular will be sent to each donor acknowledging the receipt of articles.

Judgment for the assignee was given yesterday by Judge CARDOZO in the case of RYAN, receiver of JOHN SHAY *vs.* RICHARD MORRIS, assignee.

HENRY SCHOFIELD, of No. 235 East Fortieth-street, died, yesterday, from injuries received on Wednesday by being thrown from his carriage.

A new German benevolent society, to be known as the F. von Schiller Lodge No. 10 of the Order of Germania, was organized last evening, at National Hall, No. 52 Stanton-street.

FRANK BURG, of No. 1,128 Third-avenue, while handling a pistol, last evening, at No. 613 Third-avenue, accidentally shot himself in the abdomen, causing a dangerous wound. He was taken to his home.

A promenade concert by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band will be given under the auspices of Grammar Schools Nos. 35 and 47, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 14, at 8 o'clock, in Irving Hall, in aid of the sufferers by the forest fires.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, Judge CARDOZO in the equity case of DOWLING against GRIFFIN, dismissed the receiver's complaint, holding that the assignment by the defendant was by no means fraudulent.

The New-York Liberal Club met last evening in the Plimpton Building, and listened to an interesting dissertation by Prof. P. H. VAN DER WEYDE, whose paper, entitled "The Latest Views on Electricity," was illustrated by experiments.

WM. H. MILLER and HIRAM HOFFMAN were committed, yesterday, by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of stealing a silk polonaise, worth $75, from HARRIET C. WILSON, No. 58 West Fourteenth-street.

No. 34 John-street was recently named in a cable dispatch as the place of business of CHARLES J. WHITTINGTON, a notorious counterfeiter. No such person is to be found at the place mentioned, and no letters to that address have yet passed through the United States mail.

Gen. GEO. G. MEADE, Ex-Lieut.-Gov. WM. BROSS, of Illinois; Gen. N. P. BANKS, member of Congress from Massachusetts; Ex-United States Senator ALEX. MCDONALD, of Arkansas, and GEO. W. CHILDS, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Every public library and reading-room in Chicago was consumed by the late fire except one. An appeal is now made to the country to contribute books or money to aid in rebuilding the lost libraries. SHELDEN & Co., No. 77 Broadway, announce that they will receive contributions for Rev. JESSE B. THOMAS, of Chicago, the accredited agent of the Chicago Library Committee.

BROOKLYN.

LETITIA RUSSEL recovered from the Brooklyn City Railroad Company $1,000, in the City Court, yesterday, for injuries sustained by the sudden starting of one of the Company's cars.

MICHAEL SWEENEY, residing at No. 254 Pearl-street, entered the blacksmith's shop of DAVID WARD, yesterday morning, at the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Third-avenue, and, without saying a word, picked up a horseshoer's knife and cut his throat from ear to ear. The Police were promptly called in, and the unfortunate man was conveyed to the City Hospital, where he expired.

LONG ISLAND.

Efforts are being made to stock Gardiner's Island with deer.

Mr. PEARSALL, of Deer Park, was accidentally shot while out gunning a few days ago, by a Mr. SEAMAN. The wounds, though severe, will not, it is thought, prove fatal.

A council of the Baptist Churches of Long Island will be held at Babylon, Nov. 23, to take into consideration the propriety of recognizing the Baptist Church Society of Babylon as a branch of the Long Island Baptist Association.

A company of New-Yorkers is building a new club-house at Eastport; the building is 35 by 40, and called the Seatuck Club-house. Boxes for breeding trout have been finished, and 2,500 small trout placed in them.

The name of the man who committed suicide by hanging himself, on Tuesday, at Newtown, was JOHN BRACKENBURG, the postmaster of Maspeth. He had but recently received his appointment, and obtained his credentials only a few days previous to the sad affair. Fears are entertained that his wife's reason will be impaired by the shock.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The congregation worshipping in St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, at Mamaroneck, has contributed $300 for the sufferers by fire at Chicago.

The Board of County Canvassers of Westchester County will meet at noon on Tuesday next, and probably close their labors on Wednesday evening.

Work on the construction of the New-York, Northern and Housatonic Railroad has been resumed by a Mr. EASTMAN, who has contracted to build seven miles of the road.

Another enlargement, with other improvements, is to be made to the Methodist Episcopal Church at Rye, at a cost of $12,000. The work has already been commenced.

Messrs. JESSE B. PALMER and ROBERT PALMER have been elected Trustees in School District No. 2, town of Mamaroneck, and $1,200 has been voted for school purposes. It has been decided by the School Board to exclude children living in other districts from the school.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Clerk of the village of Edgewater has collected $51,000 of the village taxes, leaving a balance of $19,000 yet to be collected.

On Sunday evening a course of lectures will be commenced in the Church of the Redeemer, New-Brighton, by the pastor, Rev. W. R. G. MELLEN.

NEW-JERSEY.

MOSES STRAUSS was yesterday convicted in the Hudson County Quarter Sessions of having robbed BROWN'S dry good store of $3,000 worth of silks.

CHAS. WARD, the carpenter, who was so dangerously hurt by the fall of the scaffold by which HOGAN was killed at Hoboken, on Thursday, died at St. Mary's Hospital, early yesterday morning.

The Jersey City Board of Works is about to extend Washington-street southward to the Cove, and the Board of Freeholders has resolved to bridge the Cove at that point, thus directly connecting Jersey City with Communipaw and the depots of the Central New-Jersey Railroad.

The trial of Mrs. EFFIE MCKINLEY for robbery was commenced in the Essex County Court yesterday. The prisoner is a young and beautiful woman, who has hitherto moved in good society, and has been engaged to be married to a member of the New-York Bar.

CHARLES FRANKS, a German boy fourteen years old, was arrested at Union Hill on Thursday night, charged with having set fire to BANKOWSKIE'S rope-walk, which was burned a week ago, at West Hoboken. The prisoner admitted his guilt, and was held to answer.

The Hudson County Board of Canvassers yesterday commenced the official canvass but were unable to complete it on account of incomplete returns from Hoboken. PATRICK SHEERAN, who will contest REARDON'S election in the Second Assembly District, entered a written protest.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it is reported, will take possession of the works of the united companies on Monday next, when changes will be made in the running of trains. The stockholders of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company meet today, when a new Board of Directors favorable to the lease will be elected by the directors of the united companies who own the majority of the stock.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—Col. John E. Smith, of the Fourteenth Infantry, has been ordered to Washington for conference on Indian affairs. The President has accepted the resignation of Capt. Alexander S. Clarke, of the Fifth Cavalry, and Lieut. Happy, of the Ninth Infantry, has been retired, on account of long and faithful service and wounds received therein. Major George O. Ruggles, Assistant Adjutant-General, has been ordered to report for duty to the Commanding General of the Department of Texas, to relieve Major H. Clay, who has been ordered to Portland, Oregon.

Past Assistant Pay-master Henry Gerrard is detached from duty as Naval Storekeeper at Key West, and ordered to settle his accounts.

[Advertisement.]

A.A.—THE NEW-YORK MARSHALSEA.—That fraudulent old establishment, the Ludlow-street Jail, (a sort of New-York Marshalsea,) has gone up, and all the released debtors are celebrating their freedom by purchasing hats of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, just as they ought to. Good for KNOX.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Australia	Nov. 11	New-York	Glasgow.
Atlantic	Nov. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Italy	Nov. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Calabria	Nov. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	Nov. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
	Nov. 11	New-York	Bremen.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Paris*, at 11½ A. M. Double-paid letters in supplementary mail on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1¾ P. M.... For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Main*, at 12 M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.;	2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.;	4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.;	1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.;	1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport		4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.;	2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail		6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.;	7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.;	3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.;	3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.;	4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 10—*In steam-ship Washington, from Havre.*—M. and Mme. Aregno, M. and Mme. E de Lagrange, M. Numa Lacoste, Baron d'Olevano, M. and Mme. Chaffraix, M. de Tremery, Mme. Seitsinger, Mlle. Maroteau, M. and Mme. Brolatour, M. Tassalagua and domestic, M. Guerrieri, M. Genzaler, M. de Luca, M. Schweitzer, M. and Mme. Lacoste, M. and Mme. O. de Lagrange, M. Leroy, 8 nuns, M. Ferrier, M. Millet, M. and Mme. Ammson, Mlle. Gesseron, M. de Roaldes, Mlle. Selby, M. and Mme. Valansot, M. Sorrano, Mlle. Mena, 2 children Sorrano, Mlle. M. Bogelin, M. and Mme. Boland, Mlle. Prost, M. Dubuisson, M. Antoine, Mme. Duparque, M. Regis, M. Priotto, M. Bouchet, M. and Mme. Boe, Mme. Sergus, Mme. Henson, M. Fatio, M. Dubois, Mme. Camberling, M. and Mme. Oswald, M. Baudet, M. Salabert, M. Neubert, M. Tacquinet, Mme. Paulus, M. Jean Eloi, M. Bourote, Mme. Lecomte, Mmes. Richard, Mme. Bround, M. Denis, Mme. Herfestein, Mme. Nudot, Mme. Coschmer, M. Boyer, M. Bouvet, M. and Mme. Schärrer, M. Dingeli, Mlle. Guillon, M. and Mme. Eyler, M. and Mme. Steyl, Mmes. Ravet, Mlle. Luxemburger, M. Saintif, MM. Harnisch, MM. Flury, M. Horeds, M. André, M. Vicarie, M. Royer, M. Bull, M. Moncada, M. Touvas, Mme. Gomory, Mme. Olagnier, M. Dymond, M. Hubert, M. Ferreri, M. Degni, M. Piccarelli, M. Matano, M. Quaranta, M. Le Penec, MM. Fraisse, (2,) Mme. Murray, M. Fredeau, M. Dubose, M. Levy, M. Senat, M. Mauss, Mme. Bonnaud, Mlle. Prudhomme.

NOV. 10—*In steam-ship City of Bristol, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. A. M. D'Arcly, 5 children and infant, S. H. Haslett, Charles Mireton, Capt. Howard Clarke, Alfred Speight, Miss S. Biggar, Victor H. Anford, Mr. and Mrs. S. Geiger, Mrs. M. Nolan and infant, Rev. C. De Loun, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Pfennaiger, and 265 steerage.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—Mrs. B. F. Johnson, servant and child, Mrs. W. M. Bird, R. H. Cole, Dr. Edwards, Isaac Paine, R. D. Fisher, John Asam, Dr. John West, Mrs. Bricknall, W. W. Drummond, T. E. Caroine, B. F. Dense, Wm. Dense, D. Barrett and wise, C. O. Wilson and son, Miss Wilson, H. R. Foster, G. M. Reynolds, Miss Eva Bartell; 3 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:42 | Sun sets.......4:46 | Moon rises.5:08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:35 | Gov. Island..7:24 | Hell Gate..8:46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 10.

Cleared.

Steam-ship Zodiac, Capin, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Barks Rosa B., (Ital.) Barbayti, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Mercurius, (Nor.,) Rudingsen, Galway, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; J. R. Hea, (Br.,) Graham, Bordeaux, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Arica, (Br.,) Snowden, Havre, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brigs Arnold, (Ger.,) Santander for orders, Herman Koop; T. A. Darrell, (Br.,) Locke, Montevideo; Renshaw, Sylvester, Santa Martha and Savanilla, B. J. Wenberg: Rush, Mekins, Point-a-Pitre, Spofford Bros.; Humming Bird (Br.,) Stephens, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schrs. Daylight, McFadden, Barbados, B. J. Wenberg; Samuel E. Fabens, Crocker, Port Antonio, Ja., B. J. Wenberg; Jas. Freeman, Gibbs, Franklin; M. Brooks, Jones, Charleston; Iris, Brickard, Newark; Lizzie, Leighton, Boston.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Washington, (Fr.,) Laine, Havre Oct. 27th, via Brest 28th with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie.

Steam-ship City of Bristol, (Br.,) Phillips, Liverpool Oct. 24 and Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Wilmington, Cole, Galveston Nov. 2, via Key West 5th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Nov. 4, lat. 25 27, lon. 85 20, passed steam-ship Clyde, hence for Galveston.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., Nov. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Metropolis, Gasterman, New-Orleans, Nov. 2, and Bar, 3d, with mdse. to C. H. Mallory & Co. Had N. and N. E. winds entire passage.

Steam-ship Neptune, Baker, Barton, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship Weser, (N. G.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oct. 28, via Southampton 31st, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Bark Pactolus, (new, 556 tons, of Windsor, N. S.,) Dalrymple, Noel, N. S., 13 ds., in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co. Had strong N. W. winds during the passage.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Nov. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Bremen, (N. G.,) Ladewigs, Bremen Oct. 25 and Southampton 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Bark Adelina, (Aust.,) Cragnez, Boston 8 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig E. B. Lohe, (N. G.,) Huselepe, Port Elizabeth, C. G. H., 74 ds., with wool to Patterson, Son & Co.—vessel to Oelrich & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Aug. 20; crossed the equator Oct. 5, in lon. 33; had fine weather.

Brig Morning Light, (of New-Haven,) Dill, Mayaguez, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig M. McFarlane, (of Halifax,) Hall, Glace Bay 17 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Zavalla Williams, (of Bangor,) Veazie, Aquin 20 ds., with logwood to Morrison & Bartow. Left in port brig Louisa, (of Bermuda,) for New-York, ldg.

Schr. Sybil, (of Nassau,) Fleming, Arecibo, P. R., Oct. 24, via Delaware Breakwater 2 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co. Left in port brigs Cuba, (Br.,) ldg. for ——; Betty Emma, (N. G.,) Rohrs, do. for New-York; Mardella, do. for Baltimore; schrs. "L. F. Warren," do. for New-York; Koret, from New-York, dischg.

Schr. Addie Wessels, Thompson, St. Andrews 24 ds., with cocoa-nuts to G. Wessels. Left in port schr. Gen. Putnam, for New-York in 14 ds.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. E., raining.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—Arr. steamers Tripoli, from Liverpool; Nyanza, from do.; William Crane, from Baltimore; Saxon, from Philadelphia; Nereus, from New-York; bark Isabel, from Turk's Island; brig Aristor, from Surinam.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 10.—Arr. steamer Charleston, from New-York; schr. Rosalie, from Nassau.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 10.—Arr. ships Brookville, from Boston; Virginia, from Liverpool; bark Antilla, from Matanzas; one brig below.

Cld. steam-ship Oriental, for Boston; schr. Marian Gage, for Philadelphia; bark The Queen, for Liverpool.

Disaster.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 10.—Brig Frontier, from Savannah, for Providence, with lumber, went on the rocks at Beaver Tail this morning, and remained till afternoon, when she was got off and towed up to the city by a tug-boat and grounded on the flats. She was kept afloat by steam-pumps while coming up the river.

Spoken.

Nov. 9, lat. 41, lon. 65 30, bark Sarah B. Cann, (Br.,) hence for Antwerp. (By pilot-boat Hope, No. 17.)

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 10.—The Cunard steam-ship China, Capt. Macauley, from New-York on the 1st inst., arrived at this port today, and after landing mails and passengers, proceeded to Liverpool.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The West India and Panama ship Tasmania, from Aspinwall, via St. Thomas, arrived at Southampton today.

The Allan line steam-ship Sweden, from Quebec for Liverpool, touched at Londonderry today and proceeded.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10.—Arr. ship Glad Tidings, from New-York Oct. 14.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

NEW DESIGNS IN

SILVER-WARE

OF

Their Own Manufacture

FOR

WEDDING PRESENTS.

"ON TIME!"—BY ORDERING AT ONCE you may get the worth of $16 for $5—namely, a year's subscription to the CHRISTIAN UNION and to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, each $3, and the beautiful new chromos, "Wide Awake" and "Fast Asleep," $10—all for $5. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York. All magazines supplied.

CORNS, BUNIONS, BAD NAILS, ENlarged Joints, &c., cured without pain by Dr. RICE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., New-York.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

More than 250 Modifications.

Buy Only the Genuine.

Standard Scales.

Railroad, Track, Depot, Hay, Coal, Platform, Counter, &c.

AGENTS ALSO FOR THE BEST ALARM MONEY-DRAWER.

CAUTION.

The well-earned reputation of our Scales has induced the makers of imperfect and worthless balances to offer them as "Fairbanks' Scales," and purchasers have thereby, in many instances, been subjected to fraud and imposition.

If such makers were capable of constructing good Scales they would have no occasion to borrow our name.

Fairbanks & Co.,

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FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,

NO. 118 MILK-ST., BOSTON.

A. RAYMOND & CO.,

COR. FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,

CLOTHIERS.

OVERCOATS,

AND

WINTER SUITS

OF FINE MATERIAL, FOR

GENTS AND BOYS.

HOME

INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 135 Broadway,

Branch Office, No. 586 6th-av.

The Officers and Directors invite the attention of the public to the following Certificate of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, showing the condition of the Company on the 1st November, 1871.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres.

J. H. WASHBURN, Sec.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1871.

Having, at the request of the officers, made an examination of the affairs of the Home Insurance Company, of New-York, I find that that Company had, on the 1st day of November, 1871, of well-invested and available asssets,

$4,813,560 94.

LIABILITIES WERE:

Chicago Losses, deducting amount reinsured....	$2,139,213 00
Other Liabilities............	291,326 79
	$2,430,539 79
Amount required to reinsure all Outstanding Risks..............	1,375,000 00
	$3,805,539 79

Amount of Assets over all Liabilities, except capital,

$1,008,021 15.

The Capital Stock of the Company is

$2,500,000.

THE OFFICERS HAVE THIS DAY BEEN DIRECTED TO REQUIRE THE STOCKHOLDERS TO PAY UP THE DEFICIENCY, OR SIXTY PER CENT. OF SAID CAPITAL STOCK WITHIN FORTY DAYS.

THE PRESENT ASSETS AND THE PROSPECT OF A SPEEDY REPAIRMENT OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE COMPANY ARE QUITE SUFFICIENT, IN THE OPINION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, TO JUSTIFY THE CONTINUANCE OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

GEO. W. MILLER, Superintendent.

WORTH KNOWING.

GILLIES' CRUSHED

COFFEES,

In Barrels and Sixty-Pound Cans, and

THE AMERICAN

JAVA COFFEE,

In One-Lb. Pkgs., 48 Lbs. in a Box. ARE UNIFORM, RELIABLE AND HEALTHY. Prepared from different kinds of Coffees, the flavors of which mingle harmoniously. Grocers find them more salable and reliable than any other Coffees.

WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER,

Only Manufacturers,

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FURNITURE.

AT RETAIL.

WE MANUFACTURE THE MEDIUM QUALITIES OF FURNITURE, SUCH AS

WALNUT CHAMBER SUITES

From $75 to $500.

PARLOR SUITES

From $100 to $600.

We have opened our immense

WHOLESALE WAREROOMS

To the Retail Trade, and show the largest variety of any manufacturer in the City. Printed illustrations of all styles of Furniture of our own manufacture furnished, on application by mail or otherwise.

EDW. W. BAXTER & CO.,

202 and 204 Canal-st., Cor. Mulberry.

SAFES MARVIN & CO'S ARE THE BEST 265 BROADWAY.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

A SERMON ON THE DIFFICULTIES EXperienced in the discharge of duty will be preached by Rev. P. L. Davis, Pastor of Berean Baptist Church, corner Bedford and Downing sts., at 10½ A. M. Preaching 7½ P. M. SUNDAY.

BUCHU.

[From Dispensatory of the United States.]

DIOSMA CRENATA—BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic; their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs.

They are given in complaints of the URINARY ORGANS, such as GRAVEL, CHRONIC CATARRH of the BLADDER, MORBID IRRITATION of the BLADDER AND URETHRA, DISEASE OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, and RETENTION or INCONTINENCE of URINE, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS AND DROPSY.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is used by persons from the ages of eighteen to twenty-five, and from thirty-five to fifty-five, or in the decline or change of life.

In affections peculiar to FEMALES, the EXTRACT BUCHU IS UNEQUALED BY ANY OTHER REMEDY.

DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLING.—This medicine increases the power of DIGESTION, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY or CALCAREOUS depositions, and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS, are reduced, as well as PAIN AND INFLAMMATION.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the BLADDER and INFLAMMATION of the KIDNEYS, Ulceration of the KIDNEYS and BLADDER, RETENTION of Urine, DISEASES OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, STONE IN THE BLADDER, Calculus, GRAVEL, Brick-Dust Deposit and Mucus or Milky Discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of BOTH SEXES, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is DIURETIC AND BLOOD PURIFYING, and cures all diseases arising from habits of dissipation excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding all Nauseous Compounds.

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract of Buchu.

THERE IS NO TONIC LIKE IT. It is an anchor of hope to the physician and patient. This is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND THOSE CHEAP DECOCTIONS CALLED BUCHU, most of which are prepared by self-styled doctors, from deleterious ingredients, and offered for sale at "less price," "larger bottles," &c. They are unreliable and frequently injurious. *Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.* Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50.

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MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,

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OFFER A MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FINE ELECTRO-PLATED TABLE WARE.

Also, a large variety of fancy articles in Silver-plated Ware, suitable for Presents.

SPOONS AND FORKS,

EXTRA HEAVILY PLATED BY OUR NEW PATENT PROCESS, WHICH DEPOSITS THE SILVER ANY REQUISITE THICKNESS ON THE PARTS MOST EXPOSED TO WEAR, ARE UNEQUALED FOR DURABILITY BY ANY MADE BY THE OLD PROCESS. ALL SPOONS AND FORKS PLATED BY THIS IMPROVED METHOD ARE STAMPED:

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NORTHERN PACIFIC

GOLD BONDS.

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN.

Interest 7.30 in Gold,

Payable Semi-Annually.

EXEMPT FROM U. S. TAX.

These Bonds are issued in denominations of from $100 to $1,000 COUPON and $100 to $10,000 REGISTERED.

They are secured by a FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE UPON THE RAILROAD, ITS FRANCHISES, AND ALL THE LANDS AND PROPERTY NOW POSSESSED BY THE COMPANY, OR WHICH IT MAY HEREAFTER ACQUIRE.

The Bonds are offered at Par and Accrued Interest in Currency, and with their

AMPLE SECURITY

AND

HIGH RATE OF INTEREST

there is no investment accessible to the people which is more

PROFITABLE OR SAFE.

It is because the 7.30 bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad are both a first-class railroad security and a real estate mortgage on lands worth twice the amount secured, that we commend them to those who desire an investment that is safe beyond question, while readily negotiable and bearing a good rate of interest. They are a first lien, not only on a great railroad and its traffic, but in addition are a first mortgage on valuable lands, at the rate of 50 acres to each $100 of indebtedness. Add to this the fact the rate of interest (7 3-10 per cent. gold) is more than 8 per cent. currency, and that the bonds are always exchangeable at 10 per cent. premium for the lands on which they are secured, (practically giving the power of foreclosure at will,) and it is easy to explain the high favor with which these securities are now regarded.

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JAY COOKE & CO.,

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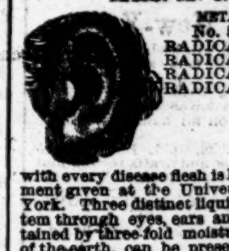

METAPHYSICAL UNIVERSITY,
No. 51 Bond-st., New-York.
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OF DEAFNESS,
OF BLINDNESS,
OF BALDNESS,
OF PARALYSIS,
OF CATARRHS,

with every disease flesh is heir to. Metaphysical treatment given at the University, No. 51 Bond-st., New-York. Three distinct liquids are passed into the system through eyes, ears and scalp. The earth is sustained by three-fold moisture, and the body, which is of the earth, can be preserved from disease only by the same law. Please inclose ten cents for Mrs. M. G. BROWN'S Metaphysical Pamphlet of sixty-eight pages, with new additions.

CUBAN CIGARS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

RODRIGUEZ BROTHERS

NO 142 NASSAU-ST.

Warren Range,

With its special conveniences, the Dumping and Shaking Grate, Fender-guard, Warming Closet and Double Elevated Oven, made by FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. 236 Water-st.

TIFFANY & CO.,

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SILVERSMITHS,

HAVING THEIR OWN FACTORY, (THE LARGEST DEVOTED TO THE MANUFACTURE OF STERLING SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES,) ARE ABLE TO OFFER VERY CHOICE AND UNCOMMON FANCY ARTICLES, IN CASES.

DINNER AND DESSERT SETS, TEA SERVICES, &c.

OUTFITS OF FORKS AND SPOONS AT FIXED PRICE PER OUNCE.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR SUPERIOR salesmen. Applications must be made by letter to TIFFANY & CO., Union-square.

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BUSINESS SUITS

FROM $20 TO $35.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

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Insures against loss and damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

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BUY YOUR

FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING

OF

J. M. VARIAN & SON,

NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY,
NEAR CANAL-ST.

DRESS

TRIMMINGS

IN ALL THE NOVELTIES,

INCLUDING

GIMPS, FRINGES, BUTTONS, VELVETS, SILK on the bias, PLUSH RIBBONS, LACES, in Guipure and Black Thread, FUR TRIMMING, in Chinchilla, Sable, &c., MARCELINES, CAMBRIC and PAPER MUSLIN, WADDINGS, Cotton and Wool, for linings, SEWING SILKS, in Spools and Skeins, HOOKS and EYES, WHALEBONES, TAPES and a full line of NOTIONS. COLORED FRINGES and GIMPS made to order. DRESS-MAKERS and the TRADE supplied on liberal terms.

E. A. MORRISON,

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FASHIONABLE CLOTHING

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FALL AND WINTER WEAR,

AT

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COLFAX & OVERTON,

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OPPOSITE NEW POST-OFFICE.

ELASTIC BELTS,

STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, ANKLETS, &c., AT

MARSH & CO.'S

Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., and No. 328 East 14th-st., near University-place.

THOS. R. AGNEW, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.—Choice Groceries, Teas, Flour, Fish, &c., wholesale and retail. One price, cash only.

Traphagen Hunter & Co.

The

Popular One Price Clothiers.

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Gents & Childrens Clothing.